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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865. ONE PENNY.

MARRIAGE OF BARON FERDINAND DE ROTHSCHILD WITH MISS EVELINA DE BOTHSCHILD.

WITH MISS EVELINA DE ROTHSCHILD.

BARON LIOSEL DE ROTECHILD'S new mansion at Hyde Parkcorner was on Wednesday week inaugurated by the marriage, according to the Jewish ritual, of Baron Fordinand De Rothschild, second son of Baron Anselm, chief partner in the Vienna branch of the world-renowned firm, with Miss Evelina De Rothschild, the second daughter of Baron Lionel. The ceremony commenced soon after five o'clock, in the west drawing-room, looking over the park. The visitors began to arrive soon after half-past four, and passed into the hall, where were two magnificent pyramid szaless. At the bottom of the staircase stood another about five feet in height. On sooh eide of the staircase were broad shelves of white marble, decorated with the choic at blooming orchids, golden Japanese lilles, and plants of choice fo'isge. There was a large attendance of the aristocracy present.

A procession having been formed, the bridegroom was conducted to a canopy of velvet and gold, surported on brass poles, under which the officiating ministers, the Revs. Dr. Adler, chief rabbi, Dr.

Kalisch, and Mr. Green, were placed, Baron Ferdinand being soon joined by hie bride. The service then commenced, being chanted by the deoristers of the Great Synagogue, twenty-two in number, under Mr. Mombach, the master.

The assent and consent of the bride and bridegroom having been obtained, the latter gave Dr Adler a gold ring, which the minister put upon the finger of the bride, the bridegroom saying, "Behold thou art espoused to me with this ring according to the law of Moses and Israel." The "Seven Blessings" were then pronounced, and the ceremony was brought to a conclusion with the jubilant strains of the 160th Psalm.

The lovely bride wore a dress of white satin with Brussels lace and orange flowers, and had in her hand a magnideent bouquet, composed of white phalenopsis, stephanotus, orange blossom, and malden-hair fern; and the bridesmatds, who were Lady Diana Beauclerk, Lady Alice Hill, Miss Edith Montgomery, Miss Sybil Montgomery, Miss Ethel Lennox, Miss Constance De Rothschild, Miss Annie De Rothschild, Miss Hannah De Rothschild, Miss Alice De Rothschild, Miss Emma De Bothschild, Miss Margaret De Rothschild, Miss Emma De Bothschild, Miss Margaret De Rothschild, Miss Adelaide De fiothschild, Miss Georgiana De Bothschild, Miss Adelaide De fiothschild, Miss Georgiana De Bothschild, Miss Adelaide De fiothschild, Miss Georgiana De Bothschild,

child and Miss Bettina De Rothschild, wore pink silk bodices with white tulle skirts, spotted with pearls, and pink and white convolvoluses, while a diamond locket hung from the neck of each young lady. All the bridesmaids had bouquets of pink and white, and about fifty other elegant bouquets were given to the other ladies who were present. During the afternoon the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. D. Godfrey, on the grand staircase, performed.

Dinner was served at reven o'clock, in the grand saloon, when all who had been invited to the ceremony sat down to one of the mest magnificently set tables seen for many a day in London. The gold and sliver plate glistened on the sacwy cloth, and the numerous flowers which stood upon it lent at once a brightness and a fragrance to the scene. The bride and bridegroom sat together, the former having on her left the Baroness Lionel De Rothschild, the Countess Apponyl, and the Duchess of Somerset; Count Apponyi, Baron Lionei De Rothschild, and the French ambassador.

Mr. Disraeli propored the health of the bride and bridegroom, and numerous other toasts followed.

During the evening the presents, than which nothing, richer have



THE ROTHSCHILDS' MARRIAGE,-THE BRILE.

been offered for many seasons, were exhibited in a place apart. They included gifts from the Countess Persigny, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Newsasile, the Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl Dudley, Lady Carrington, Lady Alice Hill, the Countess Oraven, and Lady Poltimore. A magnificent emerald and diamond necklace, given by the bride's mother, was matched by a superb diamond necklace and tiars, the stones in which were of the finest water, set in the most brilliant manner, and presented by the bridegroom's father.

The grand staircase was brilliantly illuminated with a large improved sunlight, by Mesars. Verity, which was much admired.

At ten o'clock the company invited to the ball began to set down, and ere long the splendid mansion was trembling with the feet of many dancers. The fire-places were filled with the choicest szaleas, allamandas, and tropical foliage plants, and the rooms looked remarkably attractive upon this, the first night of their use. Baron and Baroness Ferdinand De Rothschild left the mansion at halfpast eleven, to catch a special train at Paddington, on the way to Mentmore, near Leighton Buzzard, Bucks, where they will spend the honeymoon; but after their departure the dancing was kept up with spirit.

A large number of persons assembled about the gates of the man-

Marge number of persons assembled about the gates of the man-sion to winces the departure of the happy couple, and as the car-riage drove them off there was the most hearty and enthusiasio cheering.

AN ECCENTRIC M.P.

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A PASSENGER from New York to Liverpool, on board the steamship Nooiis, gives the following account of a fellow-voyager:—

"After having assembled on board cur ship the large number of nearly three hundred passengers, we cast off and proceeded down the bay. In a few moments a person appeared walking aft on the quarter-deck, dressed in the Zonave cozume. He wore a pair of very large red Zonave trousers, lined on the seat with leather, and extending down a little below the knee, a pair of cowhide boots, and a rather short roundabout jacket of grey cloth. My attention was so much attracted by this singular-looking individual that I was induced to inquire who he was, and what country he hailed from, and was told that he was an eccentric Englishman, who had been out on the prairies shooting buffalo. As this appeared reasonable enough, my curiosity was at that time satisfied, and I thought no more on the subject. In the course of a day or two I observed that he was well-known to many of the passengers. Having accidentally made his acquaintance, in the course of conversation he without much hesitation revealed his true character. I then found that he was a member of the British parliament, but had latterly been engaged in running the blockade. After having made four successful voyagrs, in the last attempt he had falled, and run his vessel into Charlotte Bay, south of Wilmington. He then ordered his vessel to Havannah, and endeavoured to land in a small boat, but was upset in the surf, and saved himself with great difficulty with the loss of all his luggage, except a small carpet-bag. He proceeded through the country to Fayetteville, from thence to Raleigh, where he met General Johnson and staff, and being well received remained with them several days. He then passed on to Richmond, where he became an inmate at General Lie's head-quarters. He continued with General Loe's staff about three weeks, or until the fall of Richmond and the subrequent surrender of the army. By what means this wild Iriehman, w

WE understand that Mr. Thomas Arnold, second son of the late by Dr. Arnold, who second a few years ago to Rome, and was a some time a professor in Dr. Newman's university at Dublic, a returned to the English Church.—Daily Bristol Times and

MR. EDWIN JAMES CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD Aletter dated New York, May 31, published by the Manchester Guardian states that Mr. Edwin James is now under arrest at New York on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The prosecutor is a young Irish lawyer, named James Thomas Wilson; and James is charged, in conjunction with a man named Henry Hayward, with conspiring to defraud him of 1,400 dollars. In February of the present year the prosecutor arrived in this and James is charged, in conjunction with a man named Henry Hayward, with conspiring to defraud him of 1,400 dollars. In February of the present year the presentor arrived in this country from Queenstown. He brought with him £184 in gold, which, at the then rate of exchange, was worth nearly 2,900 dollars in greenbacks. On the 9th of the following March he selected Mr. Edwin James, then practising as a counsellor at law at 298, Broadway, as the most fitting parson to consult upon the disposal of his money. James assured him that if the Yankees knew he had such an amount of money in his possession they would rob him of every copper, and that the only safe course was to leave the amount with him (James) for safe keeping. Wilson readily adopted the suggestion, went to his hotel for his money, and placed it in James, hands. He subsequently found a business he was derirous of purchasing, but on two coassions James persuaded him not to complete the transaction, promising to find him something better. One day, about the 29th of March, he was introduced by James to the second defendant, Hayward, whom James represented to be a man of large means and doing heavy business. Hayward himself stated that he had a soap manufactory and a Government paper mill. The upshot was that Wilson said he was quits satisfied with Mr. James's word, and, without inquiry, engaged himself to Hayward as salesman, at a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, and a commission guaranteed to amount to forty dollars more. In return for these advantages the man of large means and heavy business required an immediate payment of 1,400 dollars; and Wilson returned to James's hands, and authorized James to pay over the amenut meantioned to Hayward. Hayward targed out to be a man who owned neither soap factory nor paper-mill, but who had been associated with James in certain transactions. James's hands, and authorized James to pay over the amount mea-tioned to Hayward. Hayward targed out to be a man who owned neither scap factory nor paper-mill, but who had been associated with James in certain transactions; and to all the prosecutor's ap-plications for salary and employment, Hayward replied by referring him to James, who, he said had got the greater part of the money. These facts were proved before Judge Conolly, and the prisoners were held for further examination.

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Fareign Rews.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"It is certain that the Mexican agent who arrived in Paris was sent by the Emperor Maximilian for the express purpose of explaining the critical state of affairs in Mexico, the menacing attitude of the Americans, and the fear of his Majesty that war would be declared by the United States now that the war with the South is over. The French Government has heretofore given the Washington Cabinet to understand very plainly that Mexico is under the protection of France; that France will not allow any Power to attack it; that fillbusters and other adventures entering the Mexican territory with hostile designs will, if taken in arms, be hanged or shot without loss of time and without mercy; and that the United States' Government, whose good faith France, of course, does not doubt, will act wisely as well as humanely by doing all in its power to keep its sutjects from injuring her proteges. The Washington Cabinet probably has no desire at this moment to be on had terms with this country, and will no doubt set prudently in this affair. The language and tone of France are what may be called decidedly energetic."

in this affair. The language and tone of France are what may be called decidedly energetic."

The Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French army in Africa, thanking them for their labours and the fatigues they have undergone.

they have undergone.

His Majesty says:—

"Africa is the great school for the education of the soldier. He acquires there those manly virtues which are the glory of an army and the strongest supports of an empire, by learning to face danger, to endure privations, and to prefer honour and duty to all material enjoyments. Never in your ranks has passion outlived the hour of battle. You were the first to give the hand of friendship to the Arabs, and to desire that they might be treated with generosity and justice, as belonging thenceforth to the great family of Frenchmen dionour to those who have shed their blood on this sell! You have deserved well of your country. France thanks you."

The Emperor was received with lond acclamations by the crowd that awaited his arrival at the Lyona Terminus on Saturday evening, and on his way to the Taileties. The Ministerial offices and other public buildings, the thestres, the shops of the Court tradesmen, the Imperial Clubhouse, some of the cajes, and a jew private houses were illuminated, and a good many displayed flags. The Emperor's health is reported to be excellent.

SPAIN.

A royal decree has been issued, dated the 4th inst. announcing that the Spanish Government has ceased to extend belligerent rights to Coulederate war vessels.

Intelligence has been received in Madrid that the King of Dahomey had been of mpelled to fly from his capital, but had subsequently returned. He was preparing to take retaliatory measures, and had redoubled his ordelies.

The unfortunate English gentleman who has been nearly a mouth a prisoner with the brigands, and for whose ransom £10,000 is now demanded, is a member of the Stock Exchange—Mr. W. J. C. Moons. He has been travelling with his wife for the last six months in Sicily and Italy for the benefit of his health. Mrs. Moets writes as follows from Naples to a contemporary:—"May I sak you to publish this letter, as I lear from Mr. Murray Aynsley's letter, in which he gives a description of our being captured by brigands, my countrymen may get the impression that life with brigands is not at all bad? Mr. Murray Aynsley was only twenty-four hours in their power; my husband, unhappily, is still with them. He writes to me that the life is extremely painful. He is half stavved and worn out with fatigue, and in constant fear for his life from a stray shot. In his last letter he says he is in a wood; it rains incessantly; his clothes are wet through, and not half warm enough. I fear for him malaris, fever, and consumption; these enemies are always ready to a took the human frame when weakened by want of proper feed and fatigue. It is also not an easy matter to get out of the hands of the brigands My hueband has been with them since the 15 h of May. Every possible means have been used to liberate him. He is still in capitivity. Pray entreat my countrymen to thick twice before they come to the south of Italy. I would save, if I possibly can, any of my countrywomen going through the same trial of painful suspense and anxiety I have saffered. The south of Italy and Sicily are in a very unsafe state for travellers. My hu bind and myself spent three mouths this winter at Palermo, and while we were there no resident English person or respectable Sicilian would go out half a mile into the country from the town, for fear of being taken by the brigands.—Annie Moens."

AMERICA.

by the brigands.—Annie Morns."

AMERICA.

The New York Times Washington letter of the 30th ult. says:—
"It is understood that Mr. Dayis has been sent for by compotent authority, and will be confined at the Arsensl, where there are abundant opportunities for his safe keeping. Nothing, however, has transpixed in regard to any special preparations, and we can only judge of them from the arrangements which were made at Fortress Morros. At the fort an entire casemate, comprising two rooms, was set spart for his use. In front of it a line of sentinels, making three sides of a square, of which the front of the casemate is the lourth, prevents all approach to the locality. Within this line is an officer on duty, who, for the time being, is not allowed to leave the established enclosure, and who holds one of the keys to the door of the casemate. In the interior two sentinels are on duty with their becks to the door, under orders not to speak during their tour of duty, but continually to observe the prisoner. Between them sits an officer, who is also not allowed to speak, and who holds the key of the second or interior lock of the door, which cannot be opened except by the concurrence of the two officers named. At the door tetween the rooms is snother sentinel, and in the inner room are two others, who are all enjoined to the same strict silence. Mr. Davis cannot thus be lost sight of for a moment, day nor night. The window of the inner room is, of course, the embrasure of the casemate, looking out on the broad mote of the fort, and beyond it a line of sentinels observe the embrasure. The prisoner is provided with food from that prepared for the grard furnishing the above details. He has as much in quantity as he pleases, but no other rations than those of the soldiers, whose presence testiles to him the power of the Government he so long defed. He is in continual uninterrupted silence. If he makes a request, it is written down and forwarded to the military commandant, who returns a brief answer in writing, granting or d

President Johnson has issued a proclamation granting an amnest; resident someon massissued a proceduation granting an aumesty and the restoration of the rights of property, excepting slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the condication laws have been instituted, to persons engaged in the rebellion, conditionally upon their taking an oath to support the Government and sill laws and proclamations issued during the rebellion in reference

to sus-notpation.
The following cleases are excluded from the amounty: —The rebei of the following designs are reduced to the control of the control

rank of colonel, and of the navy above that of lieutenant, those below those ranks who were educated at West Point or the naval academy, all who treated prisoners otherwise than as prisoners of war, governors of States, persons who left the national lines to aid the rebellion, all pirates, border raiders, and persons who voluntarily participated in the rebellion, whose taxable property exceeds 20,000 dollars. Those comprised in the excluded classes desiring to obtain the benefit of the amnesty must make a special application to the President for pardon, when such elemency will be liberally extended to them as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Notes of the Week.

MR BLAGDON, coroner for Sussex, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Railway Tavern, Ford, on the body of Francis Keuli, aged twenty-two, an engine stoker in the employ of the Loadon and Brighton Railway Company, who was killed on the previous day. Mr. Inspector Carpenter, the chief of the company's police, attended to watch the case. Charles Chapman, an engine-driver, said heleft Brighton on the previous afternoon with a train of empty carriages for Portsmouth. The deceased was his fireman. Shortly after leaving Ford Station, where they took in water, the witness heard the sound of something having broken under the engine, and called the attention of deceased to it. The deceased immediately got on the step of the engine to ascertain what had happened, forgetting that they were nearling the Arun-bridge, passing under which he was knocked off the engine beneath the train. He was quite dead when picked up. Edward Johnson, signalman at Arun-bridge, said that, seeing the deceased on the step of the engine and knowing there must be an socident, he put up a signal, but the deceased either did not perceive it or had not time to alter his position before he came in contact with the bridge, and was knocked off the engine. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

The annual dinner of the Masters of Foxbounde' Committee.

off the engine. The jury returned a version of death."

The annual dinner of the Masters of Foxhounds' Committee took place on Saturday at Boodie's Club, St. James's street. There were present:—Sir John Troliope, chairman; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Viscount Hill, Mr. Lane Fox. Lord Baore, Lord Redesdale, Sir Bellingham Graham, Viscount Galway, Lord Southampton, Mr. Lort Phillips, Lord Poltimore, Mr. Chaworth Musters, the Hon. W. H. North, the Earl of Rosslyn, Mr. Percy Williams, the Hon. Mark Rolle, Major Fletcher, Mr. Tailby, Lord Forester, Lord Tredegar, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Clowes, and Mr. A. Hamond.

the Hon. Mark Rolle, Major Fletcher, Mr. Tailby, Lord Forester, Lord Tredegar, Mr. Morgan Jones, Mr. Clowes, and Mr. A. Hamond.

Os Monday afternoon Mr. James George Richards, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Admiral Benbow Tavern. Golden-lane, St. Luke's, relative to the death of William Henry Rushen, aged eleven years, who died from drowning under the following circumstances:—The deceased was the son of parents residing in the City of London Baths and Washhouses, 101, Golden-lane. On Friday week the deceased and a younger child were in one of the bath-rooms, and had obtained admission by a ticket. It was about ten o'clock when a man named Day saw the deceased undress and go into the water. The men told him to go into the shallow part. He then descended the steps, and said it was too cold, but directly afterwards he was micsed. An alarm was raised, when the male attendant got a pole but could not find deceased. He then undressed, and the deceased was discovered at the bottom of the bath. He was placed in a warm bath, and was seen by a surgeon, but all efforts to restore life were of no avail. Henry Turvey, the bath attendant, said that he did the best he could to save the deceased, but it was nearly ten minutes before the body was recovered after deceased was missed. The temperature of the water was seventy-five degrees. Dr. Bruce said that he found the deceased dead, and death was the result of suffocation by drowning. If there had been agalvanic battery, or other means were at hand, probably the life of the deceased might have been saved. The Deputy-Coroner remarked on the case, and suggested to the proprietor the adoption of certain appliances in the bath for the future, which was at once promised by the gentleman referred to. The proprietor said 40,000 bathers had visited the baths since the openium. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

On Monday, being Trinity Monday, the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, Tower-hill, to St. Olave's Church, Hart-street, where

DREADFUL WIFE MURDER.

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SMITHE BRIDGE, a cluster of houses 2½ miles from Roohdale, and abutting on Hollingworth Lake, was yesterday morning the scene of a dreadful wife murder by a man named James Kelly, well known in many parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire as a concertina player. Kelly was for a long time a total abstainer, and was almost inwariably retained to play at local temperance gatherings, where he was an immense favourite; but some months since he broke the pledge, and has since been excessively dissipated, quite neglecting his profession. In consequence of this there were frequent bickerings between him and his wife, and the neighbours became so accustomed to their differences that when a violent quarrel was heard between them on Saturday night—Kelly having been drinking all the week—no notice was taken of it. About three o'clock yesterday morning, Kelly was seized with delirium tremens, and his wife, afraid he was going to die, went ent for help. He became quiet, however, in a short time, and nothing further was heard or seen till about five o'clock, when he was observed by a neighbour to leave the house, go and wash his hands in a well, dry them by rubbing them up and down in his pockets, and set off towards Smallbridge. Thinking this ourfors, the neighbour went towards Kelly's house, and, the door being opened, entered, when the first object that presented itself was Mrs. Kelly, lying in her nightolothes on the floor, covered with blood, and dead. A large carving-knife isy on her cheat, the windpipe was completely severed, and there were awful gashes on different parts of her head and arms. Kelly was found about ten o'clock in a pigoote near Hamer Bottoms, in a half-drunken state, and was taken to Rochdale, at the county police-station. He was violent and wild at intervals for some hours, as if suffering from delirium tremens, and it consoinally needed three men to hold him. The murdered woman was a daughter of a Mr. Ryder, formerly a schoolmaster at Holling-worth, and she herself kept a school at B

THE Bishop of Eslisbury has just instituted the Rev. William Mayo, M.A., chaplain of St. Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury, and of the County Prison, Fisherton, to the rectory of Folke, Dorset, worth £300 per annum and residence, population, 332, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Alford. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-EASTERN

A MOST appalling sections courred the other afternoon at Staple-hurst to the last tidal train which leaves Follestone on the arrived of passe opers from Boulogne on their way from Farls to Monden. About 110 passengers were in the train, and they invalled safely for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the safety gravelled safely for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the safety gravelled safely for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the safety gravelled safely for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the safety gravelled safely for about thirty miles. At Staplehurst the safety gravelled safely work, and had loosened a plate, it is said. The congine on seaching the point where the platelayers had been at work left the sine, but were, and half a dozen of the train, he wever, soon broke is two, and half a dozen of the carriages or more broke over the bridge, and fell smashing into the stream below, where they rested palphapless heap, broken in fragments, with their all-tased coonselves from killed and others wounded, unable to extraol absorbed twisted, fistened, and that went down then the states where so sible to say whether the unit from shelr safety that we say whether the unit from shelr safety the safety is the water and mud. Those of the passengers we they say to the first instance behaved nobly to wards their fellows, by to the first instance behaved nobly to wards their fellows at distress; willing hands could do was done, and cope at once; but in spite an every effort, ten lives have been lost tagent result, and, ancoording to the lowest estimate, twenty have been wounded.

It was sad to see the return to thought of some of those who had lost friends on the way. One case of this kind, was peculiarly affecting. A gentleman, evidently in soute paint that in still greater distress of mind. carried, half unemachening, the bounet were by its wife on the journey that was so lamentably, and, in her case, fatally interrupted.

distress of mind, carried, half unconnecticuting; the bennest wern by his wife on the journey that was so lamentably, and, in her case, fatally interrupted.

FROW A TASSENGER.

When we croseed the Obannel for England in the afternoon nothing could be more beautiful that the seame of heard the jausage-bast. All seemed happy and delighted; and slithough I have performed the journey on many constions, I don't think it-very had a more delightful trip, as the son above out brilliarily the whole of the time we were aftast, and this sas was without a rippie. We entered the train in waiting at Falkeshone, and in a few mitutes we were on our road to the sestropolits. Just as the train arrived at Siapleburat, and while it was seading the severe comments made in one of the morning sapars on the railway accident at Shrewbary, I and my fellow-passengers were startled by a deep and heavy sounding noise; then followed two terrible joils or bumps, and in an instant afterwards, from hight numbine all became darkness, and, to me, chaos. In a second or two I found myself enveloped in moisture; and them, in the terrible din I became conscious that an accident had happened to the train in which it was a passenger. I found myself statewards up to my knees in water, in the middle of a heap of broken oarriages, anides which it was be seen ying. The cardiages, with one decipitor, I now discovered had been thrown from the bridge over which the trains pass at Stapleburst into the water, and the acreams of the anticrers were heartrending. Immediately I could relieve myself from the perform the bridge from the water, and the acreams of the anticrers were heartrending. Immediately it could relieve myself from the perform the water, and the acreams of the anticrers were heartrending. Immediately I could relieve myself from the order bed in the same of t

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"Between three and four o'clock on friday several platelayers were employed in laying down new metals on the left hand side of the bridge on the way to London, and at the end of it nearest Folkestone. Shortly after three, just before the accident took place, their task, it would seem, was still incomplete, and two sengths, or about forty feet, of iron rail remained to be laid down on the side of the very track on which the train was advancing. They saw it hasten onward to destruction with fearful though somewhat abated speed, and in a few seconds more they saw nine or ten out of the fourteen carriages of which, inclusive of the break, luggage, and guards' vans, it consisted, precipitated headlong, with their human freight, over the side of the bridge into the ditch beneath. Then ensued such a scene of agony and bewildermest as happily is but rarely witnessed. Assistance came with all haste, and it came in time to rescue some from positions of the ulmost peril, but far too late to be of any use to others in whom life and been instantaneously extinguished in the first terriflo crash. Those who were on the spot from the first, and those who came to it within a few hours siter, describe the wreck which met their view as a sight perfectly sppailing. At the end of the bridge next to Staplehurst the ongine and tender lay partly turned over against a hedge. Immediately behind the tender stood the bridge next to Staplehurst the ongine and tender lay partly turned over against a hedge. Immediately behind the tender stood the bridge next to Staplehurst the ongine and tender lay partly turned over against a hedge. Immediately behind the tender stood the bridge and luggage vans, which were in the rear of the train, and which were altogether unit jured. A little in front of them were two second-class carriages, with one end resting on the bridge and the other in the ditch, in just the exame position as the first-class and which were altogether unisjured. A little in front of them were two second-class carriages, with one end resting on the bridge and the other in the ditch, in just the same position as the first-class carriage already mentioned. Between tages two extremes and all accords the ditch, huddled and crushed and braised into one another, lay the dre or six first-class carriages which formed the centre of the issle. Through their broken sides and shattered windows were to be seen projuding human logs, and arms, and heads, and from every

In more than one carriage a wife lay dead, or on the point of death, by her unconscious or helpless husband. Some who survived, and who might recover from the injuries inflicted on them by the shock, were actually smothered in the liquid mad in which they were embedded. One young lady, on being rescued from a position in which suffocation seemed imminent, was found to have been fearfully mangled, and had hlood issuing profusely from her nose and ears. The faces of other passengers were so blackened and swollen and battered as to retain scarcely any traces of the human counterance. Some on the other hand, escaped with barely a coratch, but there were few indeed in that heap of ruin who did not bring a way with them some tonen of the tremendous ordeal through which they had passed.

"It simply remains for us to say a few words as to the cause of

when same some tonen of the tremendous ordeal through which they had passed.

"It simply remains for us to say a few words as to the cause of all this suffering and loss of life. It seems to be beyond all question attributable to the fact that a portion of the metal rail along which the trains run was not in its place, and that, as a consequence, although the engine, tender, and break-vans, as it were, jumped she gap, and area for some way along the iron girding which lies parelled to the rails, the carriages generally were thrown out of their course and upset. Upon the charge of not having the whole length of rail duly laid down when the accident occurred, Henry Benge, the foreman of the platelayers, is now in custody, and it is understood that he attributes his fallure in this respect to the directmentation that he, by some mistake, took the attement in the time-book of the later hour at which the tidal train was expected to stare or Saturday as having reference to the afternoon on which the accident occurred."

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In some paturds as having reference to the atternoon on which the accident covered."

The following is the list of persons killed—
Mrs. Faithful Mrs. Wyse
Mrs. Faithful Mrs. Wyse
Mrs. Faithful Mrs. Wyse
Mrs. Faithful Mrs. Wyse
Mrs. Shodenhau Mrs. Wyse
Mrs. James Dunn Mrs. Condition
Miss. Amells Baynor Mr. Hampson
Mrs. F. Bodenhau Mrs. H. Morcier.

Parusant to adjurnment from Saturdsy, the jury, presided over by Mr. W. T. Neve, the coroner for the Orasbrock district, resumed their inquiry on Monday at Terrigotors' Hotel, Stapleburst.

Siveral of the decoased and injured persons were represented by solicitors, and Mr. Frialand was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company; as was also Mr. Edonal, the traffic manager is Mr. Kudhi, the superintendent; and Mr. Frialand was present at watch the proceedings on behalf of the company; as was also Mr. Edonal, one of the bedue; as that of disse Emms Esaumon; of Parls. Her address was No. 11, Rue de Chasillot, Champs Elyses, Parls. She was twenty-four years of age. She was travelling by the tidal train She was a distant relative of mice.

Leon You Vaulangenbuck said: I live at 16, Caledonian-terrace, Cook's-gardens, King's-road, Cuelesa. I incustify the body of M. Hippolyte Mercler. He was a tried of mine. He was cook to Admiral Ergmannie at the Admiralty House, Dev. Dp. of. From a note I had greelously received I expected him on Friday night to arrive fa Lundon from Parls. He was a single min.

Lambe Damstail, hotel-shoper, all Lein. She is the wide of Mr. Martin Condiff. He resides at the Queen's Hotel, Waterloo-road, next Interpolo. She was a passenger with her hubband in the tidal train. She was thirty-six years of age. She has left wo collect. The other bodies were all identified.

The Odrone's here said that as Ospain. Blok, the Government inspector, had arrived and had examined the scene of the accident het height to work the surface of the condition of for shifteen my same and the surface of the surface of the surface of the

I should consider that a loss of time. I cannot say if the other breaks were applied.

By a juryman: If the driver were not to look straight a-head once in thirty-five seconds, he would neglect his duty. Directly my wan went off the line I jumped out, leaving my breaks applied, for when once I got them ou, I should not think of taking them off. I cannot say, if allowing that all the breaks had been applied simultaneously, the train could have been stopped under a nice.

By Mr. Eborall: My communication with the driver was quite complete, and in perfect order.

By Mr. Winder: I saw the signal man after the accident. He appeared to be standing about 150 yards behind the train. I cau-

sppeared to be standing about 150 yards behind the train. I caunot say if he was moving. He was then holding the flag. The
sun was a little on the left of me while I was travelling. I was
looking out at the time of the whistle, but I did not see any of the
platelayers till after the accident had cocurred. The break applies to each of the four wheels of the carriages.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned.

THE reporter of the Star thus describes the recognition or enough. were killed by the recent accident on the South-Eastern Rail-

The reporter of the Star thus describes the recognition or choose. In were killed by the recent accident on the South-Eastern Rallway:

"The death of ten or twelve people may seem a small matter when we think of the thousands of lifeless bodies strown upon as many modera battle fields; but no one can apprendste the boundless calacity contained in the smallest number of deaths who has not seen the relatives of the deceased once for ward with fear-stricken faces to recognise—and shuddering lest they should recognise—thin or her of whom they are in search. The identification of the classification and a staters and brothers seemed to be blinded by the very sight of that which they sought. The learn'd suddenness of the catastrophe—the swift shutting out of life's light from so many happy human scole—was pictured even in the condition of the dead. One poor girl had a small box of powder and a powder-puff in her pooket when her cheek was blanched for ever by the hand of death. Except for some hideons wounds and cars, one might have fancled some of the corpess were prople lying saleep; and so far as was possible there was little difficulty in identifying the bodies on Friday night and Saturday. The husband of a lady who was killed refused to recognise in the cold dead face the face of his wife; he shrank book from the horrible truth, and would not believe it, until, stooping, he saw her ear-rings, and no doute being longer possible, he gave way to the most violent grief. Another husband, who is himself dangerously hurt, keeps asking the people who sitend him why his wife does not come to see him, and they dare not tell him she is dead. On Saturday forenoon, a number of coffice were sent down to Siaplehurst by the railway company, and the bodies of the killed were forth with laid out for interment. It is with a feeling of unter safe purpose; and a still, hushed air seems to brood within its melancholy walls. White admitting any one who seeks to identify the corpust, the officials prales worthly exclude all parsons who m

ROYAL THAMES YAOHI CLU3.

ROYAL THAMES YAOHT CLU3.

The cosan race of the above club was sailed yesterday from Sheerness to Harwich, and was in all respects a great improvement upon that of last year. Fifthen yaohts were entered.

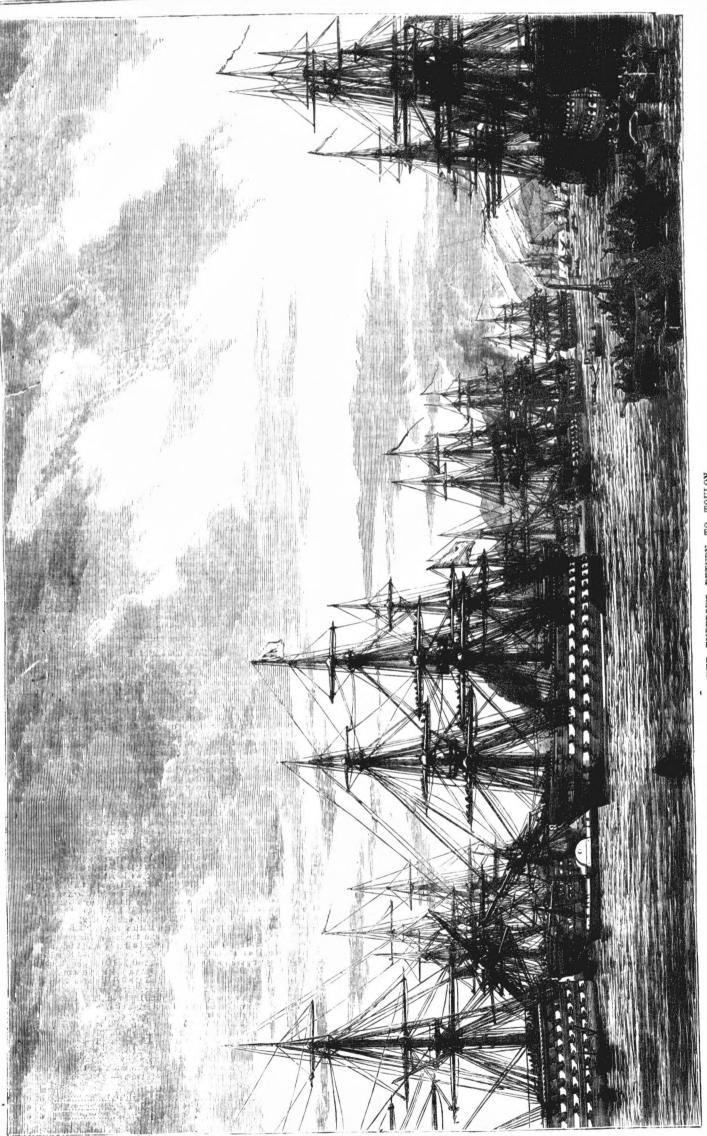
The prizus were value £100 and £50 for the first and second boats, irrespective of rig, and the conditions of the race as follows:

—To sail with the unnal fittings in ordinary sea-going trim; vessels to carry all their boats; a pilot, but no extra hands allowed; no imitation as to Iriends or canvass; no time allowances; to anchor in line between the Nore Light and a flag boat moored on the edge of the Cant Saud in a line by Minster Caurch; to take stations by five o'clock; to sail from Sheerness round the Kentish Knock Light Vessel to Harwich.

The preparatory signal having been holsted, that to start was given at 7.40. All lay with their heads up the river, the Reverie nearest the Nore and the Alarm to the flag boat. All were underessed, and did not start, as last year, with part of their sails up. There was a stiff breeze from N, with a little E in it and a reach to the West Knock Buoy; a dead heat thence to fetch the Knock Light. They started from, and weighed their own anchors, the Marina having very much the best of it; she had her canvass sheeted out first and cauted smartly, going away at a clipping pace, followed by the Xantha yawl and Volante, which were also active. The Alarm and New Moon would appear to the uninitiated to have been slow, but they took very long to get their anchors, and the Alarm had swung before she began to set her sails, job as usual first, then mainsail and trysail. The lugger set her lugsail with great alacrity, and the Volante soon ran by the Xantha, going accound; the Goulden Vanite was fourth, but soon after right out of the race; then came Christabel, Whirlwind, New Moon, Alarm, Reverle, Night Thought, and Vindex, which did not take part in the race. The Marina spanked away and set a large square-headed topsail, and the lugger for some time kept those as above long; the Go packet over from Calais to Dover. The race was very exciting; the first six or seven boats were very close, and they sailed well together till abreast of the Mouse, reached at 7h. 49 n. 30s; here the Marina still held a commanding lead. The boats were now running free to fetch the Prince's Light. The wind continued, and there was a disagreeable rolling sea, and which had the usual effect with the freshwater sailors who accompanied them. Eventually they reached over to Harwich much scattered, where they errived in the following order and times:—

Strived in the lond man	50	ue	S SPETITO	g errrec p +			
	**	3.5	8.		II	M	S.
Alarm	A	DA.	00	Chafatahel	5	0	0
X-antha	4	24	90	Curistage	5	4	10
Xantha	4	40	10	Vo.aute	C	ā	(3
Nort Mary	1	5.8	10	Marnia	0	0	U

The Queen of the Thames accompanied, leaving London-bridge at one in the morning, and the Aralan, Great Eastern Railway Company's boat, left the harbour at twelve with the Harwich Yacut Club and Mr. James Goodson, the commodore, on board. A little steamer and several large schooners also accompanied.



TO RETURN THE EMPEROR'S FEARFUL BAILWAY ACCIDENT AND TERRIBLE LO38

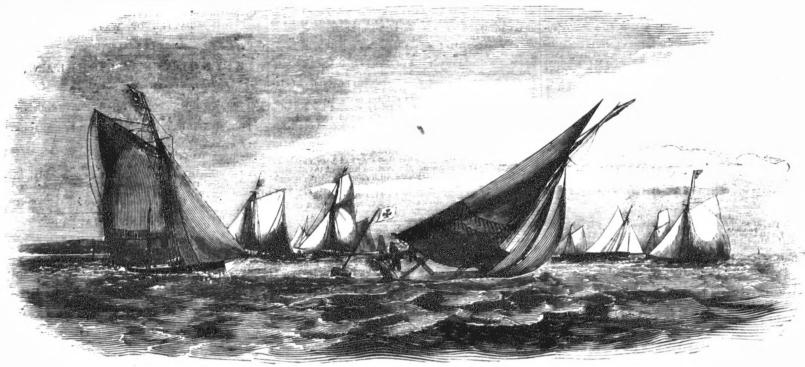
and both engines dashed off the line, proceeding in opposite no. From 300 to 300 persons were in the train, and the ories, and groans of the poor creatures were must heart-

The Government offices and the thestree, and a good many houses in the Roode Rivell, were decked out with flags, and there were also some illuminations.

The proceeds of the sale of the late Duke de Morby's snuff-boxes the other day was 52,000: $(\pounds 2,040.)$

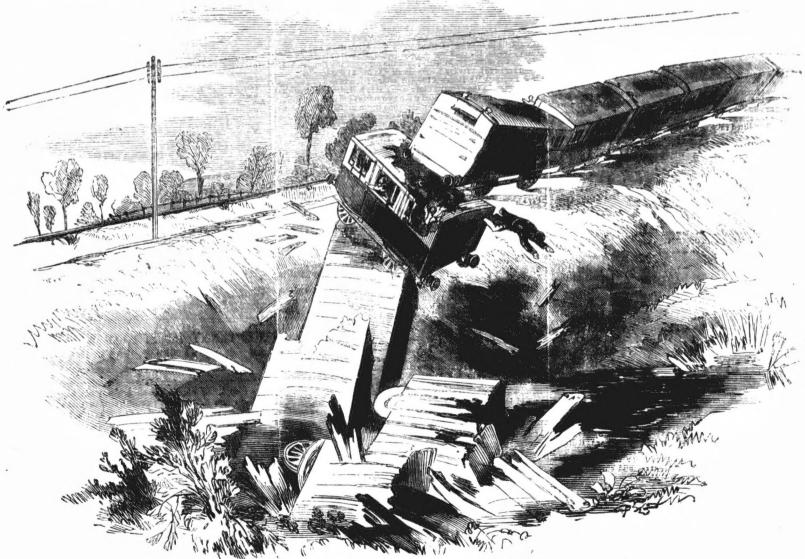
The engines 24 a great portion of the carriages were A parliamentary reporterwho was a passenger by the train which this terriole accids nocemred, has furnished the followintatement:—

THE BETURN OF THE EN Prench arriv Erdday, sat, at four colock in the 1 during the day, and, smoon other Tauren, which was to be launed Tauren, which was to be launed as five colock. A large crowd as was cordially welcomed. His face is olour, he has got rather stont, a



ROTAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.-THE OCEAN RACE. (See page 3.)

and the train was therefore, about an hour late when leaving this station. The train consisted of thirty-five carriages propelled by two engines, and every compariment was as full as it could be compared to the comparence of the



THE FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT REDNAL.

to a shady spot in a field acjoining. One man had his check laid open, and he walked about a gnastly speciacle, number to speak to those who addressed him. A woman had her face cut in several semicircular lines from the fore-head to the chin, and she presented a most extraordinary appearance. No less than fity persons were injured more or less. Mr. Leather, a surgeon, well known in Liverpool, was in immediate attendance, having been a passenger by the train, and he rendered valuable assistance. I shall not attempt to describe the excitement of the people as they maked out of the carriages when the accident happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even happened, the joy of some finding their intimate friends and even who had to tend a seriously injured friend. One engineman was killed and the wandered about as if demented. One engineman was killed and the other so frightfully injured that he is not likely to recover, and therefore, it any fault lay with them, they will be beyond calling to account in this world. It was remarked by one of the company's servants that the engine which lay on the left of the line had been previously in a similar position, having once before run off the line, causing a serious accident. It is to be hoped such an opportunity will not again be presented to so ill-fa'ed a piece of machinery, and it might be well to inquire whether the tires of the engine were in a sufficiently safe condition."

THE DRIVER'S DEPOSITION.

Anderton, of Shrewsbury, the driver, since dead, was so dangerously hurt that his deposition was taken by Mr. Clement, one of the magistrates for the borough. It is as follows:—

"William "Anderton: I was driving the other side Rednal, at about thirty miles an hour. Mine was the first engine. I was driver of the first engine of the excursion train from Chester to London this atternoon. The platelayers were repairing the road, and no one came back with the flag to prevent us going on. The engine was thrown of the line. She went a considerable distance before the turne i on her side. I could not stop her. I sad the stoker must have been thrown off; I think the fall alone burt me; I was thrown a considerable distance; I was sensible all the time on the stop her. I say the stoker must have been thrown off; I think the fall alone burt me; I was thrown a considerable distance; I was sensible all the time; I remember coming to Shrewsbury Sistion after the accident. I have been sensible all the time up to this time. I stribute the accident entirely to the platelayers having been engaged in repairing the line, and not sending the flag backwards to prevent us coming on. I make this statement in prospect of death from the accident, and it is all true."

on. I make this statement in prospect of death from the accident, and it is all true."

INQUEST ON THE BODIES.

The coroner held an inquest, on Saturday, on the bodies of nine out of the twelve persons killed. The principal witness was Thomas Davis, of Whitington, ganger on the line, who, after a caution, was examined, to show what the work was that the men had been doing under his superintendence on the day of the accident. They had been lifting ralls until dinner-time at twelve o'clook. The express passed soon after one. After the express had passed—on the same line as that on which the excursion train travelled—he saw there were two slack middles of rails, and he told the men that they would lift these middles, as the excursion train had not passed. They accordingly eased them and packed them, and then went to open out some more ballast from the sleepers ready for lifting, but they did not lift any before the excursion came up. This was about twenty to thi ty yards from the "middles" on the bridge side of the accident. The excursion came by soon after two o'clock. As it turned the incline he raw that it had the steam on, and he said to one of the men (Orump), "Just turn back and hold your hand up; perhaps they'll take no notice of the flag." The dag was placed on the side of the line, three quarters of a mile back, and was on a twelve-feet sisf, and close to the carriages. Tae driver never offered to knock off the steam. They were coming at a rapid pace until they got nearly opposite them. It was a very long train, and he did not know that there was anything the matter until after it had passed them. He could hardly look round before he heard a crash. He looked at the road directly, and saw that there had been something the matter. He found that nearly every other chair had been broken off on the inside. The ground round the rails that had been raised was as solid as any other portion of the ground. Had worked for the Great Western Company for about ten years, but he had been a ganger for five years.

years

By Mr. Chardler: If the guard had said that he could not see the flag, he must be blind. They never sent back a man with a flag unless they were doing dangerous work. Witness worked under orders from his inspector. The flag could be seen from Whittington Station. Should send some one back along the line with a green flag about a mile or so if they were doing dangerous work. Were not instructed to do so when lifting, except when lifting a big lift. They lifted rails and sleepers together with a lever. Both engines had the steam on when they came up. The speed of the train was faster than the express. Could not account for the accident. It was not through his work, he was certain. There was nothing at all on the line to cause it.

Captain Tyler, the Government inspector, was called, and said the first engine was not well calculated for the work it had been put to.

first engine was not well calculated for the work it had been put to.

Mr. Joseph Armstrong, locomotive superintendent of the Great Western Railway, had been connected with the Sarewsbury and Chester line for eighteen years and knew engine No. 5. That engine had travelled about 260,000 miles, and had never been the cause of any accident since it came on the line. It was in an accident about ten years *go, at the Chirk Station, when some of the public pushed a waggon out of a siding on to a crossing, and the engine ran into it.

In the course of his address to the jury the Coroner said if the jury could point out what was the real cause of the accident they must be a most olever set of men. The gentleman on his left (Mr. Grierson) said he could not account for it, and Captain Tyler said he believed it might have been the road; and it might have been from not having proper break vans. He did not wish to be severe, but the public had a right to expect some sort of safety at the hands of railway companies, and he did think these repairs ought not to take place in exoursion weeks.

Mr. Grierson said he wished to correct what the coroner had add respecting his evidence. He had not said what the coroner had represented.

The Coroner was sorry for that, and begged to apologize for his

The Coroner was sorry for that, and begged to apologize for his mistake, but he did not hear vary correctey. The jury would dismiss that from their minds, and the reporters strike it from their notes. He then read over the evidence.

The jury having been looked up for nearly two heurs, returned their verdict at half-past nine. They found a verdist-of "Accidental death" but at the same time expressed their opinion that great blame attached to the officials of the Great Western Railway in not providing sufficient break power before leaving Chester, and in not providing better carriages and engines for the train. They also considered the engineman guilty of gress and culpable negligence in not attending to the signal put up by the platelayers, and they expressed an opinion that they were diving at too great a speed over the defective portion of the line. They thought the platelayers were also guilty of gross and culpable negligence in not efficiently packing the sleepers. They carefully avoided the word "wilful," because they did not wish to bring in a verdict of "manslaughter."

slaughter."

Mr. Grierson said the verdiot would be laid before the Great Western directors, who would give their most anxious considera-tion to the safe and proper working of the road. They had ordered

various improvements, with continuous break power, and had also

various improvements, with continuous break power, and had also other machinery in preparation, but which over so large a district would require time to bring into use. The public could not be more anxious than were the company to provide every means to make travelling on their line secure and convenient.

On Monday another investigation into the dreadful ostamity took place, on the occasion of the holding of the inquest on the three bodies lying dead at the Salop Indirmary. These were Thomas Bmith, of Wolverbampton; George Kent, of Greenwich; and William Anderton, of Ohester, the driver of the first of the two engines drawing the excursion train when the calamity happened. The inquest was held at the Infirmary, before Mr. Charles Frail, borough corroner. Very little evidence in addition to that taken at Rednal was given. The coroner having briefly summed up, and after rettring for about an hour, the jury returned with a verdict of "Accidental death;" at the same time they expressed an opinion that one of the engines of the train was not proper to run for the purpose; that the breaks were not sufficient; that the permanent way was not in a proper state to receive the train; and that gross negligence had been displayed, but that they had been unable to attach oriminality to any one. Mr. Peel, on behalf of the directors of the Great Wostern Company, said, with reference to the remark of the jary about the permanent way, the line on that part of it was considered the most perfect of its kind in the kingdom. He added that this was the first accident that had happened on this division since it had been opened, eighteen years ago.

DETERMINED SUICIDE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE BAILWAY TUNNEL.

DETERM!NED SUICIDE IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE RAILWAY TUNNEL.

Or Monday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, considerable senation was created amongst the visitors at the Crystal Palace Station by a most determined act of suicide having been committed by a respectably-attired young man, supposed to be a foreigner, in a first-class carriage of a train from Victoris Station, while it was passing through the tunnel under the Crystal Palace. A gentleman and his wife were sested in the same compartment as the unhappy young man, but nothing was observed in his demeanour to excite suspicion that he contemplated self-destruction. The train had got about the centre of the tunnel when the lady and gentleman who water in this compartment were somewhat startled at hearing a report, which at first they thought to have been caused by the explosion of a fog-signal. As the train approached the end of the tunnel the young man was seen to have fallen against the packed side of the carriage, and blood was flowing copiously from his month. In a minute or so the train had arrived at the Crystal Palace Station, and the lady and gentleman, who were naturally much alarmed at the dreadful occurrence, were at once liberated from the compartment. Inspector Turner, of the rallway police, and other officers then proceeded to remove the deceased. In his right hand was found a small pocket pistol, which he had evidently discharged in his mouth in an upward direction, and the front of his clothes and the floor of the carriage was stained with blood. Dr. Duke, of Sydenham, was called to see the unfortunate man, but his services were of no avail, as life was extinct. It would appear that the pistol was loaded with shot, which had penetrated the brain, the roof of the mouth being blown away. As before stated, he was respectably dressed and wore a light overcoat, and was apparently about twenty-one years of age. In his waist-coat pocket were found some shot and percussion caps, and in his coat pocket a powder flask. Several letters, one addressed

meaning, no doubt, that he wished his body to be left at that station. He had also in his possession the half of a return ticket from Victoria Station to London.

ENGLISH v. ARAB HORSES.—A Calvo letter contains an interesting account of a match between Prince Halim and an English goatleman named Ross, to test the powers of endurance of English and Arab horses. The prince chose a white stallion named alsiesa, brought from Syria about two years ago, and which he rode himself, while Mr. Boss selected a five-year-old mare named Beechnut, exported from England seven months back, and ridden by a Mr. Thompson. The conditions were that the two horses should hunt the gazelle in the desert during a period of seven days, and if one of them gave in, the survivor should be the winner, unless they both died on the same day, in which case the owner of the English horse should receive the stakes. The match was for £1,000 laid by Prince Halim against Mr. Ross's £100, or odds of ten to one. The hunt commenced in the desert at two hours' ride from Cairo at half-past five on the morning appointed; the two horses proceeded at a walk for five hours, at the end of which time Beschut began to manifest some uneasiness. At eleven, a gazelle was started, and brought down after a gallop of about five minutes. Half an hour later the Prince and Mr. Thompson seeing that she was about to fall, alighted: the mare advanced a few steps further, and then fell to the ground utterly exhausted. After remaining for twenty minutes beside Beschunt, the Prince and Mr. Thompson lesing that she was about to fall, alighted: the mare advanced a few steps further, and then fell to the ground utterly exhausted. After remaining for twenty minutes beside Beschunt, the Prince and Mr. Thompson left to obtain assistance at the camp, the mare being still alive at their departure. Five hours later an English vesterinary surgeon, accompanied by a dromedary bearing waster, arrived at the spot where she had fallen, when she was found to be dead; while vultures were alr

the dinner before him The disciples of Æsculæpins had, perfores, to wend their way to the places "from whence they came" without performing their assigned task.

The boy had "recovered," if the expression may be used, from his extraordinary slumber about eight o'clock yesterday morning, having been in a state of lethergy —or trance—for thirty-six hours. His triends had been summon d to attend his funeral yesterday attending but were agreeably sorprised to find the boy alive and well. On arouting from his swoom he was extremely hungry after his long fast, and made a hearty dinner. It is stated that it is the second case of a similar nature which here coverred in the same family. which has occurred in the same family.

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OALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. H W. L. B. ANNIVERSARIES.

AFTERNOON MORNING Josh. 10; Luke 2.

Josh. 28; Gal. 2.

BOTES OF THE WEEK.

17:h.—St. Alban, the first Ohristian marryr in this country, who refusing to perform the sacrifice to pagan gods, was first mierably tortured and put to death in 303. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, is named after this saint, who was hospitably entertained there when flying from persecution.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PURLIMINO DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. John Dioks 313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the Print Llegeratin Wreekin News from newsyenders, or agents, may forward the amount for a singe number, or for a term of subscription, by money order, payable to Mr. Dioks, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's Subscription is 3a. 2d. for the Stamped Edition. It is particularly requested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent miscarriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

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L. T. Cambriston May 33rd, 1845
and Terror on May 33rd, 1845
y2nd, 1854, by Dr. Rie
Aconar.—Madame irvine fell from the tight rope at Covent Garden
Theatre, in the vantomime of "Georsy Bernwell," January, 1337.
Halm R.—Mrs. Nisbett was the origin: Lady Gay Spanker, in "London
Assarance."
W. T.—Ebrish crown pieces were current for 5s. 7d, in March, 1811.
R. P. O.—The Sans Soud Theatre, built in 1795 by Charles Dibdin, was
in Lelcester-piece, Leicester-tquare, and is now an hotel.
Brian-Roor —Merschaum is a sillested magnesian mineral, and is found
i, in Greece, Turkey, and a few other countries.
R. —The first number of the "Gentleman's Magazite" was issued on
March 6, 1781.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. BATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABBOAD

By an appalling coincidence an accident has happened on the astern Railway not less fearful than that at Rednal, and arising from precisely the same cause. The tidal train from Dover ran off the line, some of the carriages were precipitated down an embankment into a sheet of water, and several persons were killed on the spot, while others were injured. loses none of its features of horror or of culpability as the facts respecting it become better known. Besides those who were instantaneously killed, others have since sunk under their injuries, and there is too much reason to fear that more names may yet have to be added to the list of deaths. The wounded, moreover, are as numerous in proportion to the deaths as they are on a battlefield. A battle, indeed, is far from affording an exaggerated illustration of such a disaster. The number of persons in the train seems to have been between 800 and 900, and the number of the killed and injured is certainly not less than fifty. If in a battle an army of 50,000 men were to suffer in a like proportion, the number of killed and wounded would amount to nearly 3,000-a loss which would have been thought not inconsiderable even in the carnage of the American war. The horror, and even the actual injury, are, moreover, seriously increased in the case of the railway accident by the fearful suddenness and severity of the shock which accompanies it. Evidence was given that the train started twentyfive minutes behind time, and was about an hour late when the accident happened. It was, in fact, endeavouring to make up for lost time by running at a rate which, in so heavy a train, would under any circumstances have been perilous, over a portion of line which to any train would have been dangerous. Excursion trains have more or less danger inherently attaching to them. They are always overloaded, constantly behind time, and are necessarily an addition and a disturbance to the ordinary traffic. With these elements of danger ready prepared, the least carelessness is sufficient to produce a catas rophe. The subject was referred to in the House of Commons, but in the languid air of the house little fresh light was thrown upon it. Such diseaters as these are so appalling, and arouse in the mind of the public such an intense feeling of alarm and fusecurity, that it is but natural to inquire if some protection might not be provided by the Government or the Legislature.

No tribute to the power of the Emperor Napoleon can be greater than that involved in the fact that his subjects are willing to trust him in the conduct of a policy sgainst the prudence of which every one of them singly rebels. The maintenance of the Latin race in Central America as a check to the encrosching Anglo-Saxon is a grand idea, but it does not seem to be successful even when the Angle-Saxon is too busy to interfere with it. The Emperor has had it all his own way in Mexico, and what has been the result? He has placed an Austrian prince on a transatiantic throne, and has given him a Papal difficulty, the solution of which is as obscure as the reconciliation of the Convention with the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope. He has made the Emperor Maximilian lord of a bankrupt exchequer, the demands on which are great and the supplies limited. The new potentate is maintained in power by a foreign army, which is continually engaged in putting down insurgents who are dispersed in one place only to reappear in down insurgence with the series of the neighbour whose restless activity was a recovered leisure of the neighbour whose restless activity was a principal motive for the establishment of the Mexican empire. principal motive for the establishment of the Mexican empire. It is not surprising that all the intellect of France should chare at a situation which is absolutely inglorious, and is not free from danger. Every one is restless and uneasy, and looks to the suprems head of affairs in hope that some effort will be made to restire from a position so unpromising while it is yet possible. The Emperor Napoleon must himself be consolous of the deep distrust with which his faithful subjects watch the issue of the Mexican interventien, and would perhaps be not unwilling on his own account to consult their wishes, if at the same time he could preserve his honour undimmed. But the necessary correlative of unchecked power is undivided responsibility, and the resolute brain which first conceived the possibility of establishing a dependent mpire in the West must devise for itself the means of escaping from the consequences of its own errors.

GREENWICH PARK ON WHIT-MONDAY.

GREENWICH PARK ON WHIT-MONDAY.

The first thing which strikes a visitor on his entry lato Greenwich is that some of the inhabitants of that place must be the most unsettled people in the world in regard to their hours for mesls. There is a street through which you pass on your way from the boats to the Park, at the house-doors of which are planted from the boats to the Park, at the house-doors of which are planted stout and red-faced damsels, who, with much blandishment of manner, request the pleasure of your company to "tea," while through the open whidows of the first and second ficors may be seen crewds of fat, comely, comiortable people, cooling their moist countenances in enormous cups, and dimnishing their hunger with slabs of bread and butter and gallons of shrimps. No matter what time in the day you may happen to pass by, this wonderful ceremony is always going on; and the London swell who has break-fasted two hours since, and, intending to dine two hours hence, is striving to get up an imitation of an appetite by a stroll in the Park, is patrified at the suggestion of tea and shrimpy, and the familiar offer of "a nice table at the window for you and your party, my dear!"

Strollies into the Park, how many happen holiday sackers were

is petrified at the suggestion of tea and shrimpr, and the familiar offer of "a nice table at the window for you and your party, my dear!"

Strolling into the Park, how many happy holiday seekers were there to be found, how many to whom and light and air and turf and trees are but realities once or twice a year, but are dreamed of and recollected hundreds of times in pleasant contrast to the crowded workshop or the steam-laden, oil-recking factery. There was no fighting, no uproariounness, no drunkenness, no row beyond the anghter and pleasant voices of the children. There was Paterfamilias, evidently in the greengrocery or coal and 'tatur line, clean as a new pin, rosy, fresh, and healthy, with his buxom wife on his arm, dragging one stalwart but tottering baby by the hand, and watching the gambols of three or four elder children. There were the young men, who are the "eligible parties" of the matchmaking mammas in this station of life, dressed all in black, with shiny satin waistocast and dress-coats, according to the conventional notions of "best clothes" extant immemorially; there were tail Life Guardsmen, with the scantiest of caps perched on the sides of their heads, with the sighest of jackets and the longest of legs, walking with the smallest of maid-servants, as is apparently the delight of tail Life Guardsmen to do; there were the old pansioners with the most battered of faces and the lecriest of winks begulting all who chose to listen to them with the longest-winded of stories, with Nelson for the hero; there was the fast man, who always will run down the hill, and the dog who always will get between his legs, and "spill" him in an undignified mahner; there were the men who come out to eajly the itself air, and who do enjoy it accordingly, by lunching heavily, and then sleeping the afternoon away on the turf, stretond aupine, with their hate carefully settled over their faces, and the linesots sporting oheerfully in their hair and ears; there were the retreshment venders, and the lovers, and the smok depicted them. There was the blue sky, and the hot sun, and the fresh-smelling tuti, and the noble river, laden with countiess oraits, from the singgish East Indiamac, outward bound, and waiting for the wind, to the little steamer, black with passengers, and the little wherry, with its gaily-dressed company, shining in the distance. In this slight sastion we allude simply to the Park. The town of Greenwich itself is still noisy enough, and a partial imitation is still maintained of what were termed the "glories of Greenwich Fair," but these are nothing to equal the saturnalis of old.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Tess are now sup-ited by the Agents Eight, case per in Changer. Every Gaunine Packet is gned "Horniman and Uo."—[Advertisement.]

The Court.

"Marlborough House, June 12, 9 30 a m.
"The convalescence of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is steadily proceeding. The infant Prince continues perfectly well Her Royal Highness's recovery being so far advanced, it is considered unnecessary to issue any further bulletin.

"EDW. H. SIEVEKING, M.D."
"G. T. GREAM, M.D."

The Prince of Wales drove to Twickenham on Monday, and dined with the Count and Countess de Paris at York House.

Mr. Moffat: had the honour of showing a remarkable horse from South Africa to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER, the Master of the Royal Dramatic College, has had the honour of receiving the following gratifying communication from Lieutenant-General Knollys:—

"Marlborough House, Pall-wall, S.W., June 9, 1865.

"Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of forwarding, by desire of the Prince of Wales, a cheque for fifty guineas, in aid of the fands of the 'Royal Dramatic College. His royal highness thas directed me to add how much he was satisfied with the manner in which the business of the day was conducted on Monday last, under your superintendence, and that the institution has his best wishes for its success.—I am, dear sir, very truly yours, "W. KNOLLIS."

Sporting.

TATTERSALL'S.

TATTERSALL'S.

MORDAY.

DERRY.—20 to 1 aget Mr. Merry's Student (t); 5,000 to 200 aget Baron Rothachild's Janitor (t); 30 to 1 aget Count Bitthyany's Mount Palatine (t); (50 to 1 and 40 to 1 taken at first); 1 000 to 30 aget Mr. Merry's Betzebub (t); 10,000 to 250 aget Count F. de Lagrange's Auguste (t); 10,000 to 250 aget Count F. de Lagrange's Auguste (t); 10,000 to 250 aget Count F. de Lagrange's Yagabonde (t); 10,000 to 250 aget Baron Rothachild's Dalesman (t); 1,000 to 25 aget Mr. Fleming's Georops (t); 50 to 1 aget Lord Allesbury's a by Stockwell—Bribery (t); 1,000 to 15 aget Lord Westmoreland's Orown Prince (t); 1,000 to 15 aget Mons. Lupin's Maravedis (t); 10,000 to 100 aget Lord Rendlesham's Effervescence (t).

PARIS RACES.

The following is in a Paris letter written on Sunday:—

"The excitement in Paris caused by Gladiateur having won the Darby was so great that there were at least four times the number of people in the twenty franc places that there were last year, when M. Delamarre's Vermouth so unexpectedly beat Blair Athol, the winner of the Derby of 1864 M. Serryer, with his old-fashioned buff walstooat, v. ataking to the American minister within a few yards of me, and he presence of two such men, neither of whom is addicted to sporting, proved how universal was the interest taken in the event. The Emperor, the Empress, the Imperial Prince, the Princess Mathidde, and Princess Anna Murst, were in the front row of the Imperial tribune, in close proximity to my station. The Emperor is much bronzed by his Algerian journey. Gladiateur won, and won easily—hollow. He came in several lengths shead, and was as fresh as a lark, while many of his competitors were dreadfully knocked up. The second horse was not the Duke of Beaulort's Todleban, as had been expected, but Vertugadin, a fine horse belonging to M. Delamarre, the owner of the winner of last year. Gontrap, the winner of the Chantilly Derby, upon whom some people had pinned their faith, was nowhere. Only six horses ran. The Emperor had a tremendous ovation at the accumulated triumphs of the French horse, which he received with more equanimity than last year, when the novelty of the thing fairly throw him off h's balance."

The Moniteur writes as follows respecting the race:—"Count F. de Lagrange's Gladiateur has gained the prize of 100,000 francs (£4,000). The splendid trophy of the Grand Prize of Patis was disputed in presence of a immense crowd from all parts of Frace and abroad. As is well known, the race is open to all nations, and any horse of three years old, without distinction of breed, provided it has fulfilled the preliminary conditions, may take part in the contest. It was a grand sight, therefore, to see the elite of the Emperor's stables coming to esta

This is why are as sonishment should be felt that a contest between thoroughbred horses should be limited to such a small number of competitors. All medicerties are necessarily excluded. Horses of a recognised but variable merit are also out of the question. There remain, therefore, for the lists only the cream of the cream, and it is no slight matter to have assembled six claimants, as was the case yesterday. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress and the imperial Prince, entered the tribune at three c'clock, already occupied by Princeses Lucien and Anna Murst. The arrival of their Majesties was greeted with the warmest acclamations. The Bag-lish hursh was heard amid the shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." The hippodrome was literally encircled by a human band. Never before, perhaps, was such a crowd seen on a French racecourse."

AQUATIOS.

AQUATIOS.

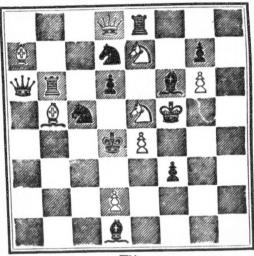
GREAT SKIFF MATCH ON THE TYNE.

An immense concourse of people were attracted to the banks of the Tyne above the High Level-bridge on Monday evening to witness a great one-mile satiff match between Rebert Chambers, the champion carsman of the world, and Robert Cooper, an equally famous Tyneside carsman. Both men were in prime condition, and were considered to be equally matched for the distance. The betting, which was somewhat shok, favoured Chambers. Chambers and Cooper went into their skiffs at 5 35 p.m.; weather beautiful, river like a lake, and crowded with steamboats. Cooper won the tots, and took the north side of the river. The men started at eight minutes to six. Cooper led up to the Grindstone-quay, being two lengths in advance. Chambers then drew up and took the lead am'd tremendous cheering. He was half a length shead at the gasworks and won by a length. Chambers rowed the mile in seven minutes forty-two seconds. The race was for 200f. While the immense multitude was assembled a great sensation was caused by a men hamed Gastotigne jumping off the High Level-bridge into the Tyne for a wager. He appears to have landed in safety.

Youro's Arricated Corr and Bunton Plasters are the best ever invented for giving immediate case. Price 6d. and 1s. per box. Observe the Trade Mark—H. Y.—without which suce are getuine. May be had most respectable chemists in town and country. Wholerale Manufactory, 31, Shafteabury-place, Aldersgate-street, E.O., I-ondon.—[Advertisement.]

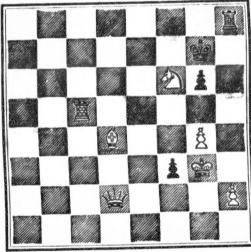
Thess.

PROBLEM No. 270 .- By J. W. Black.



White. White to move, and mate in three move

> Positions from the Old Masters. PROPLEM No. 271.-By LOLLI. Black



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves. Black to move, and mate in four moves.

E. J. STREL.—Your problem can be solved in several ways, each E. J. STREL.—Your problem can be solved in several ways, each of which is very easy.

GEORGE TODD.—Mr. Lewis's edition of "Greco" is considered to be the best. Bayle speaks of Greco in the following terms:—

"Greco played at Chess so skilfully that it cannot be thought strange that I consecrate to him a little article. All those who excel in their profession to a certain degree deserve that distinction. This player did not find his match anywhere. He went to all the courts in Europe, and signalised himself there at Chess in a most surprising manner. He found famous players at the court of France, such as the Duke of Nemours, M. Arasud, Chaumont, and La Salle; but, though they pretended to know more than others, none of them were able to play with him, nor could they cope with him altogether. He was at Chess a bravo, who sought in all countries some famous knight, with whom he might fight and break a lance; and he found none whem he did not overcome."

Solutions up to the present date, by J. Barton, C. W., F. Reade, Heath and Oobb (Margate), W. P. (Dorking), W. J. Steele, J. W. (Oaiston), Henry Reeve, A. Vaughan, Oato, J. W. S., R. Mitcheson, T. B. Frauks, G. F., R. Richmond, Learner, W. F., A. J. K., F. Young, E. B., White Knight, E. Dixon, Jeffs, J. M., J. Palmer, N. Lee, H. Lloyd, A. (of Eugby), T. Thornley, and B. X.—correct.

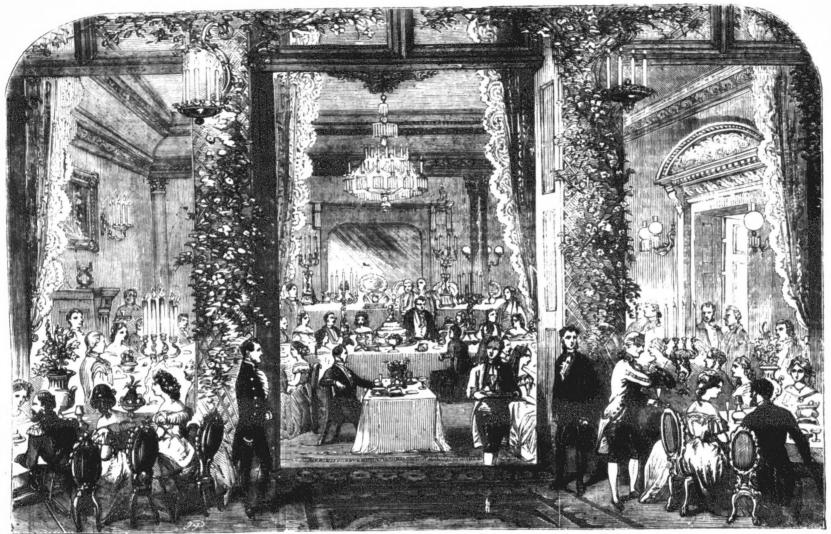
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THE Monitour announces that Ross Bonheur has been named Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The Nord says in reference to this event:—"Hitherto the few rare women who have been honoured with this distinction had gained it upon the field of battle by their courageous devotion in tending the sick and wounded. The civil meets of women were excluded from this recompense just as originally military men alone could aspire to it. The French Government seems disposed now to depart from this exclusive system."

Clusive system."

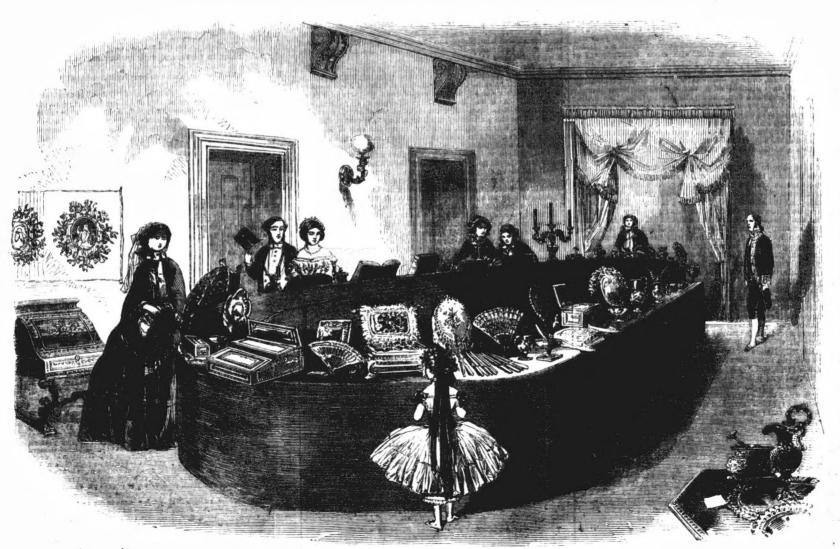
SCERTIFIC AMUSEMENTS AND PRESERTA—We recommend our readers who require any Electrical. Galvanis, Chemical and cither apparatus to apply to W. Faulkner, operative chemics, 40, Endell-street Long Acre, W. C., on same side as the Batha. The newly invented Magneto-Electric Ocit, which requires neither acid nor battery, and is both useful for amusements, and particularly recommended in all cases of disease where Galvanism is useful, is sold at \$25 to 50s. It is very portable and is fitted in a nest mahogany case. Other Coils with Bestery and Handles, complete from 17s. 6d. to 50s. The San Light or Magnetium Wire, manufactured by W. Fankner, possesses anusual brilliancy. It is sold at \$2d. and 3d. per foot, sent free by post on receipt of a stamped cavelope. A large assertment of second-hand Camers Lenses, Magte Lanterns, and Electrical Apparatus and Batteries of every description. The greatest novelty of the day is the Centrifugal Steam Engine, made of gians. It is prettily fitted up as an ornament, it is filled with perfume or water, and heat being applied, it works with great rapidity, and diffuses its perfume in any place, price 2s. 6d. or packed 3s. 6d.—[Advertige-west.]

TER PHILOSOPHY OF A GOOD HAY.—A hat is the index to the character and condition of the wearer, a proof of taste and sense—in fact, a good hat shows that a man has a proper respect for the prevailing fashion of progress and improvement in the customs of civiliac teologis. Walker's noted haif-guines hats are unequalled in quality and style; the shapes being in every variety, are suitable to all contex. To improve the memory is would be well to repeat frequently that Walker's Hat Manufactory is No. 49. Orawford-street (corner of Seymour-place), Marylebona.—(Advertisement.)



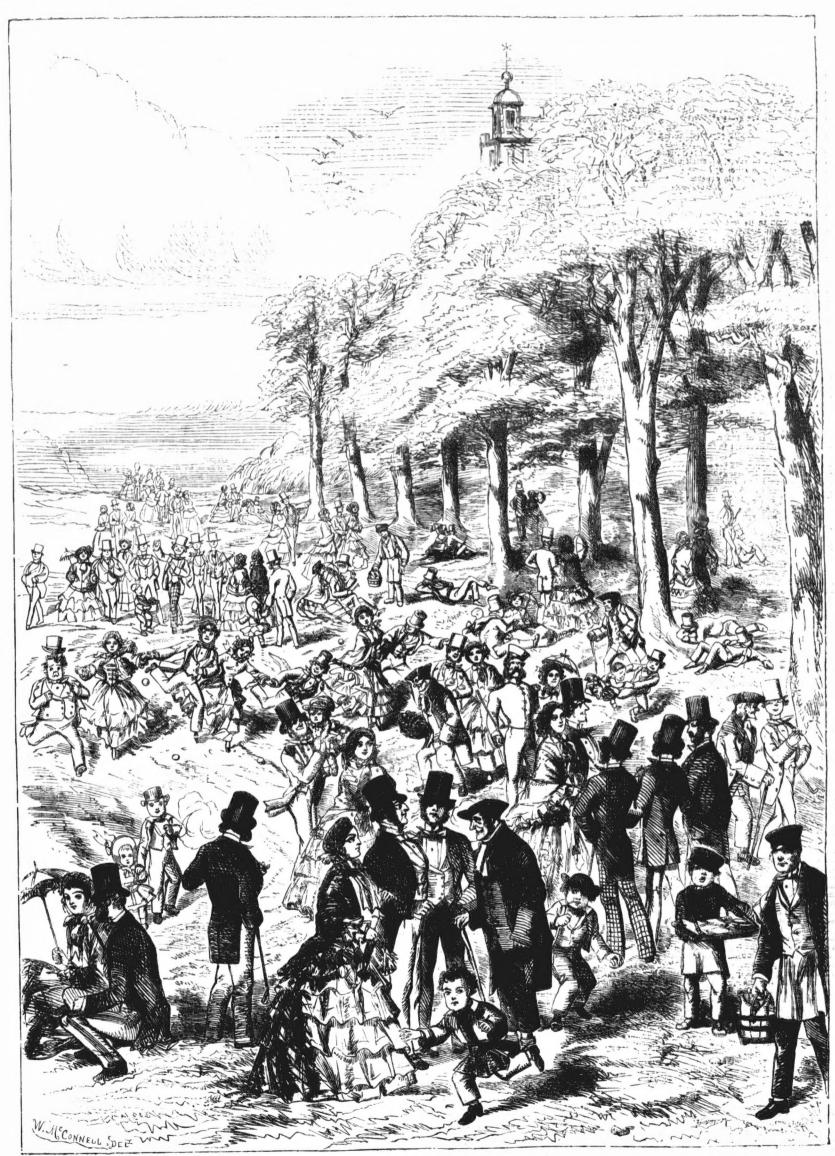
PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

THE ROTHSCHILDS' MARRIAGE.—THE BANQUET. (See page 1.)



THE ROTHSQHILDS' MARRIAGE.—PRESENTS TO THE BRIDE. (See page 1.)





WHIT-MONDAY IN GREENWICH PARK. (See page 7)

DENTITIES WEEKLY NEWS

Charticles, Music, Ar.

Hilly and Delty — Chartonially aread preside spring of "Manage" was a play problem from all "spring problems from all "spring p

being immediately settled by the soldiers. "This, then, is the end" of idleness, and Norton Folgate is previded with a drama to its taste, for the applause was hearty and incessant, and the principals repeatedly called forward. As for Rivers, he is the best young man who has been seen for some time, too good, in fact, to be true to Nature. The piece is put upon the stage carefully, and every one works very hard, no one harder than Mr. Marchant. The kouse has been well filled, and the drama is an undoubted success.

[JUNE 17, 1865

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—The popular exhibition in Baker-street has been uncommonly well patronised by the Whitsuntide holiday olks, who evidently felt great interest in beholding the effigies of he late President Lincoln and Mr. Davis, President of the Conderate States. The model of John Wilkes Booth, who basely assassinated the late President of the United States, has also a tracted the notice of visitors. racted the notice of visitors.

derate States. The model of John wheel both assassinated the late President of the United States, has also a tracted the notice of visitors.

CRYSTAL PALACE —On Saturday, a most voluminous programme was provided for the concert, which attracted a large attendance. Such an attractive array of vocalists has seldom, if ever, been seen in the Crystal Palace, and Mdlle. Lucca was, par excelence, the principal star of the day. The unaffected grace of her style, as well as her purely artistic feeling, were significantly shown in McZatt's lovely melody "Vol che sapete," which was tumultuously encored, the visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors not being satisfied by her returning to mutely express her visitors and the bolero from Verdi's "I Veprel Siciliani," "Meric Journal of the bolero from Verdi's "I Veprel Siciliani," "Meric Journal of the bolero from Verdi's "I Veprel Siciliani," "Meric Journal of the visitors of the constant," in the roharacteristically brilliant manner; and Madame Ruderadorff gave Arditi's valse, "II bacio." Madame Duprez's name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for the romance from "Guillaume Tell," "Selva name appeared for th

EXTRAORDINABY INFORMATION AGAINST A COM-

EXTRAORDINARY INFORMATION AGAINST A COMMANDING-OFFICES OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

OR Monday the Dover magitirates were waited upon by the Rev.

J. Bampton, Captain Mends, R.N., Dr. Sankey, Dr. Barton, Mr.
Chapman, and others, to demand security of the peace nominally
sgainst an officer of her Majesty's service.

The Rev. J. Bampton sair, they had come to demand the
protection of the law, because the following letter, addressed
last week to the Duke of Cambridge, had failed even to receive a
reply:—

reply:—
"To H.R.H. F.M., Commanding-in-Chief.
"Sir,—On the 23rd May, 1864, I attended a levee held by your
royal highness, with the late Captain Noble, R.N., Mayor of
Dover, to represent the annoyance suffered by the inhabitants
of Dover from the gun practice at the Guidford and Shoulder-of-

Mutton batteries.
"I am sorry to inform your royal highness that we annoyed this year even more than we have been on any fo

annoyed this year even more than we have been on any former coasion.

"The officers, of course, shelter themselves under the plea of orders from head-quarters, and thus our lives are continually endangered, and our property injured or depreciated.

"We have applied to the local magistrates for protection, but they appear to be powerless to act in such a case.

"I, therefore, now humbly request the attention of your royal highness to our complaint, feeling confident that your royal highness will not, upon full consideration, remain indifferent to the present safety and comfort of the inhabitants of Dover. We very humbly request that your royal highness will immediately order the removal of this intolerable annoyance.

"I am, your royal highness's obedient servant,

"42, Marine Parade, Dover, June 8, 1865."

The Rev. Mr. Bampton said he was then prepared to make eath

"42, Marine Parade, Dover, June 8, 1865."

The Rev. Mr. Bampton said he was then prepared to make cath to the following statement:—"I, John Bampton, clark in hely orders, being owner of and resident in the house kown at No 42, Marine-parade, within the jurisdiction of the magistrates of the borough of Dover, do hereby make eath that I stand in continual fear of danger to my life and property from the acts of Colonel T. B. Fielding Marriott, commanding officer of her Majesty's Royal Artillery at Dover Castle. I hereby swear that the said Colonel T. B. F. Marriott (either by his own act or by the sot of his inferior officers obeying his commands) is in the habit of firing certain guns in the Guildford and Shoulder-of-Multon batteries, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of my residence, and that I am in bodily fear from the burnsting of such guns, or the missiles disoharged from them. I therefore now claim the surety of the peace against the said Colonel B. F. Marriott, and appearing before you her Majesty's festices of the peace, I demand that he prestricted from exploding any gangiowder or other dangerous materials in my neighbourhood. I also further demand that the said Colonel T. B. F. Marriott be bound to give smillicient securities for good behaviour in this respect during the next six months."

Mr. Bampten produced one large and dangerous-looking piece of shell which had fallen near his residence.

This statement that having been reduced to an application for a summons for a specific offence, the migratures. The Paraders of the Nagara Scanners.

FEARFUL QUIEAGES BY NEGRO SCILLERS—The Petersburg Express says:—"Free fights are at the Present time the order of the de-y. We hear of them and see them it in it is street, and on that, every day in the week. They are mostly between whites and negroes—and are chiefly brought about by the latter, who, in many instances, put on airs unbecoming their stations in life." The Sumpter Republican has the following:—"On the night of April 28, William Aldridge, formerly of Atlanta, who belonged to the 6th Georgia hiegiment, headed a company of negroes, constaining of forty-even, went to the residence of a number of citizens in the county, and demanded their gold and silver. They burnt the gin-house and twenty-eight bales of cotton, the property of Afra. Gorman, a widow lady; the gin-house and twenty-live bales of cotton of Miram Knowlton, together with a large quantity of wheat, peas, the Desides this plundering and burning, several negroes committed the most atrocious currages upon the persons of a number of indices. Aldridge and seven negroes were arrested at Taxwell; the others escaped, and it is thought went to Macon. Aldridge and four negroes were shot, the three who ominited the rape burned, and one hanged."

Gentlemen Only.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon naving your towards ditted with FEARFUL QUIRAGES BY NEGRO SOLDIERS -The Petersburg

and one hanged."

GENTLEMEN ONLY.—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon naving your trousers fitted with BUSSEY'S, PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute.

Patentees' Depot, 482, New Oxfordstreet, W.O.—[Advertisement.],

Naw and Polic

POLICE OOURTS.

GRANGS OF THERATENING BANG MARTH.—Mith floid complexioned man, of acout 49 years of seg, having worked on board early as wan it is termed at up in custody of George Manners, one of their control of the control of th

Charge of Roberts.—Walland West, with atealog as antique jewelled vinalgr Francis Martyn, of No. 38, Berkeley-squarervice of Mr. Swindal, Tottenham-ourt-afterneen the prisoner showed her a vine ploked up in Portonan-quare. He saked ascertain whether it was gold or not She to on suspicion, and she was sent to the poince she had become possessed of the article.

Law and Police.

POLICIES

GOMBUTES

GOARGO CT TREATESTED BARON MATER—Make Rinkly, a stonbbolt.

Completiones man, or accost of parasis of them ser, "was brought to be completed by the control of the con

MARLBORUGH STRAET.

CHARGE OF BOBERT.—William West, East-stree, painter, was charged with stealing an anique jeweiled vinalgretie, the property of Colonel Francis Martyn, of No. 28. Berkeley-quare. Caroline Budwin, in the service of Mr. Swinds.; Tottonham-duart-road, said on the previous afternoon the priscoser showed her a vinalgretic, which he said he had placked up in Fortuna-quare. He asked her to take it to a shop and ascertain whether it was gold or not. She took it to a shop; it was detailed on suspicion, and she was sent to the police-station, where she stated how she had become possessed of the article. Caroline Goldsworthy, lady's

maid in the service of Colonel Martyn, said after the vinaigreite had been cleases by a person from Mesera Hunt and Beskulia sas placed it on a table in the drawing-room. The priseness was at the time employed in the house in replacing some window blinds. William Feston, assistant to Mr. Lawley, psychologic Routhedree, so'd be questioned the winess Baidwin respecting the puessession of the vinaigreite, and cot being assisted with her statement be took her to the police-station. The vinaigreite was worth 10t, but no doub; it had originally cost a great deal more Police-constable King, 75 D, and when the prisoner told him be found the vinaigreite, he asked the prisoner where he had been at work, and the prisoner spiled at No. 19, Britsley-square. He made inquiries at the house, and from what No. 19, Britsley-square. He made inquiries at the house, and from what he look this prisoner into castody for robbery. The prisoner, in defence, said will be had to say was that he placed up the vinaigreits in the street. Mr. Yardley committed him for trial.

Houssay or Plant—Beorge Antrows, general servant to the Hev. Henry Howarth, ready of St. George's, Hauover-quare, was brought of plate, of the value of £60 or £70, the property of his masses. The key learner thought his service as general servant. On the moraing of the 17th of January, on going down attain, he found the breakfast table was not laid cut. He shen made treatries, and found from the other servane that the prisoner had gone out. He afterwards, as the prisoner did not return, opened a cupboard, and found the plate-barket empty. On going into the others y he found that the lock of a circular table in whom he kept loose mossy had been prised open, and a pair of court bucket takes away. Two coats and other articles were also missed. In answer to Mr. Mausfield, the presentor said the plate was silver, and consisted of articles of the usual kind. He had a good character with the prisoner. None of the prepared what he may be a so the silver of the substant was desir

on the prisoner relating to the GJAS STOLL. All Hardshift Following complete.

MABYLEBONE.

Ma Babbage and Staket Musicians—Three Garman brothers named Gayes, of Safron-hill, were brought before Mr. Minefield to answer the following completing—Mr. Babbage deposed: At half-past eight on the evening of the 36th of May I was disturbed by the noise of musical instruments in Dorset street, outside my house. I would not and new the three defendants playing, and requested them to desist. They did not, and to won total Southers reet, where I still heard the made. Hearing them alog. I tarned back and saw the defendants coming from Minorester-street along Biandford-street, which is a continuation of Nonth-street. I saw apoiceman and arked him to get their names and address. They gave their names and address, which the summons will show. The instruments were two or three wind, ones and a harp. On the 33rd of February last I was troubled by similar instruments, and seat my servant out. He could not then find a policeman, and the mesicians continued to play. The same instruments disturbed we about eleven o'clock the same night. I cannot say that these were the saw on people playing then, as it was late at night and i did not see them. Mr. Mandeld observed that they must limit themselves to the specific offence charged. The defendants answer to the charge was that complainant only said "Go away," and they did. After their names. When he came to them and told them to go away, they were playing at a distance of 10 yeards from his house. Mr. Babbage said they were praying as a firstered, and Mr. Babbage called me, and at his request is got their names and address. He said they had been playing, and refus. I so meet the offendants in Sanofurd-street, and Mr. Babbage called me, and at his request is got their names and address. He said they had been playing, and refus. I house when he took their names and address. Mr. Manafiel fined each of them 40s and coate, or the alternative of a month in gaol.

WOESHIP STREET.

WORSHIP STREET.

WOESHIP STREET.

A SURFICTED SWILLIMDE MAIN — Thomas Davis, as given on the police-sheet, but believed to be an assumed name, stylably dreased, and refusing his place or abode, was charged with atealing four gold pine from the anop of Mr. King, a loweller, in High-street, Kingsland. George King, son of the prosecutor, a most intelligent boy, selven years of ege, stated. Yesterday afternoon, this person (prisoner) came into the shop and asked to be shown some gold pine. I o leaded a seas, and after he had looked at several, I thought that i missed one, but did not say acytaing. Team he took out his pooket handkercheft and put it down overfally on the open case. I didn't like that, and when after some time he said that he weeldn't call nig lying £2 10s. For a good pin, and is quired the price of some blockets, I thought it time to let my mother know. Just at that minute a well-drawell man name into the shop, and wanted to be informed the nearest way to St. Bride's Courch. Frischer picked up his handkerchief at the same momeat, and I familed that more pine has been taken up, so I said I would in quite the way to St. Bride's, and going blockwarts to the pariour told my mother what I suspected. She went direculy into the shop, and, and found one almosa directly; but when we went back both men had gone. I am positive prisoner is the man. We ram after him, and the pollowman oaught him. Bundail, the gooler, remarked that, if remanded, be incoght.

I am positive prisoner is the man. We see short bits, and the pollosman caught him. Bindai, the goaler, renerked that, if remanded be enought Mr. Davis would be known as an experienced hand from the country. A remand was ordered.

Destarants Attenties at Suicida—James Mandonald, 48, described as an engine ditor, with no home, was charged, before Mr. Billson, with attempting to hang himself. Job Laws, 205 N, stated that while on duty in the Hackney-road at a quarrer to one that morning a young man came up to him and title him that he had just initied a man who had attempted to hang himself to a gat belonging to one of the houses intrins up the road. On witness going there he found the prisoner standing still upon the pay-man, the worse for drink, but apparently knowing what he was a bout, and spon speaking to him he said ne had intended to commit suicide. The parson was said as bar, so found him word in or charge the prisoner, and as he than seemed quite composed, he is him go, but determined to watch him as he did so, and while the prisoner was waking along, he saw that he was tying a handserthief round has neck, and the next moment saw him slip it over a post with the evident intention to atrangle himself; a pon which he ran towards him. Before he got quite up to him the handker-chief broke, and the prisoner dropped on the payment. Witness took him into unsied, and on the road to the station the prisoner said that he would not have trie to hang himself if he had had some poleon or a knife. The prisoner has been in the habit of the station the prisoner for trial.

A DARGEROUS Surroz.—Thomas Prior, a respectable-looking young man, was charged with seeiing a watch from a dwelling-house. Albert Walus: I am an attendant at Pembroke-house Launtic Asylum, Heckney, prisoner has been in the habit of visiting my house are author for the hand of my nices. The watch produced, value 213, I saw safe in a drawer on the 31st of Marc. Land him to some him to share, it also him to an other road produced, waite a life, it has a

THAMES

THAMES.

A DARGEROUS I OG —J. 18-9th Hawaina, a caulker, of Alfred-sirect, Millwall, Popiar, appeared before Mr. Partridge to answer a summoss under the Metropolitan Podoe act for suffering an unmusuled feroclosus dog 19 be at large, by which he and incurred a panishy of 401. Mr. Stodderst, solicitor, defended. Timoshy Sullivan, a lad employed as a trimmer at Mate's at large, by which he had incurred a penaity of 40. Mr. Studdert, solicitor, defended. Timothy Sulivan, a had employed as a trimmer at Mare's snipholiding yard, and on the previous Tassasy afternoon, between the boars of four and five o'clock, he was in Alfred-atreet, Mulwall. A Mr. Wells was behind him and a Mr. O'richard before him. A brown dog, claimen inches high, came out of the defendant's house unmuzzled, and hit Mr. O'richard on the thigh, and then hit winness on tas left leg. Blood ran from the wound, and his trousers were torn. He want to Mr. Young, a sorgeon, who gave him medicine and camerized the wound The boy, a the request of the magistrace, exhibited the wound on his leg, and said he had suffered pair from the bits all the week. The dog hit several ofter persons in the street. Witness as a the defendant on the next Wednesday moranog, and represented to him that he had been bitten by his dog. The esfendant said that he was very sorry, and that he would keep has dog esfendant each said that he was very sorry, and that he would keep has dog tied up. On the following morning it was out in the streets again. The defendant offered him ôs as compensation on the night when he was bitten.

In answer to a question by Mr. Partridge, the complainant said that Mr. Orchard was not in attendance, and that his matter would not spare him. R: folder: said his client was a most respectable min, who had lived it one house twenty years, and deeply regretted that the complainant had been put to any inconvenience. A number of boys were making a disturbance by shouting and following a stray cow, and the defendant's dog, excited by the noise, ranked out it was not a feracione dag, but was generally harmies, and payed with the defendant's children. He urged that this was not a case within the Act of Parliament, and that the dog cound not be called a feroclous dog. He had offered 10a to the complainant as compensation, which he thought was ample, and the money was refused. The defendant had alone given the dog away. Mr. Farmings eald the offer made to the boy was a very indifferent sort of sestifaction for the bit. The complainant was quittly passing along a street, and was suddenly attacked and bitten by use dog after it had hitten another person. The woond was fortunity not a serious one, but the lad's trouvers were torn, and he bled considerably. A bits from a dog at any time was net pleasant, but in the summer monus the worst consequences might follow. He was quite satisfied the evidence proved the dog was savage. The defendant ought to guard against such courrences as these by muzzing his dog. This was not only the wrong of a private individual, but an offence against the public. The immense—order of animals which infested the atreets were a great nuisance. He should inflot the full penaity of 40e, and the costs on the defendant, and award one-had to the complainant. The costs on the defendant and award one-had to the complainant.

Dugit to guard against anch courrences as these by muzzing his dog. This was not only the wrong of a private individual, but an offence against the public. The immense words of animals which infeated the atreets were a great nutsance. He should inflot the full penaity of 40s, and the coats on the defendant, and award non-neif to the complianant. The money was paid.

DEMILITIC a WITHERS—George Stott, as allor boy, aged 15, was brought before Mr. Partridge, ohurged with a caling 3) he of onlyer to the ends from the bore Mr. Partridge, ohurged with a caling 3) he of onlyer to the ends from the complex of the prisoner on Saturday eventry, at the Commercal-road entrance, with beine of coper boil ends, and re acknowledged be attent them. Mr. Partridge: No. de did not use the word acknowledge. Wast did be say? Witness: Well, sir, he aconowledged. Wast did be say? Witness: He said he cicle them. Mr. Partridge: I hen use he word acknowledge. Witness: No. sir. Mr. Partridge: I hen use he word acknowledge. Witness: No. sir. Mr. Partridge: I hen use he word acknowledge. Witness: No. sir. Mr. Partridge: I hen use he word acknowledge. Witness: No. sir. Mr. Partridge: I hen the cid do no. He did not nue the words "steal" or "stole." Witness: He said he took them. "I cook them." Leaft the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook them. Mr. Partridge: No. sir. Acting to the cook the cook them. Sir. A

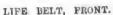
CHARGE OF CRILD STRALING.—Lily Nelson, a shebbly dressed young woman, was charged win sealing Edizabeth Wheston, a little girl four years and a haif out, the dangtare of Thomas and Charlotte Whetton, resisting at 20. 19, Langdon-grove, high-sives, Brough. Oharlotte Whetton, to-sining at 20. 19, Langdon-grove, high-sives, Brough. Oharlotte Whetton, to-sining at 20. 19, Langdon-grove, high-sives, Brough. Oharlotte Whetton, to-sining at 20. 19, Langdon-grove, high-sives, Bouthwark. On the natural was in the employ of Measra Barciay, Ferkins, and O., and that they resided at 80. 19, Langeon-grove, High-sives, Southwark. On the atternoon of the 21nd uit, about twenty minutes to two, she went; out with two of her brothers to piny. She was then very clean, in good beatth, and created in almost new clothes. About haif past two the boys raturned without their sister. She immediately proceeded in search of ner, and the only tidings she got was that the child had been seen led by a woman answering the desortation of sine prisoner towards. London-bridge. Ommendiation was male to the police, and bills offering a reward of £10 were circulated all over the country, but it was not smill Saturday, the 3rd inst., that she was brought home. She was dirty and caractested, and the bost of her calculation of his part of the sinest, he saw the prisoner leading the child down a lane. It was crying, and the woman said that she wasted a night's longing, as she had no money. She told him that she half read in the papers an account of a child having been stolen by a woman in Southwark, and suggested that thus his wife told him that she had read in the papers an account of a child having been stolen by a woman in Southwark, and suggested that thus might be the child. He looked at the report, and felt's satisfied that it was the stolen onlid. He looked as the report, and felt's satisfied that it was the stolen onlid. He looked as the report, and felt satisfied that it was the stolen in the southwark and the same into cashed, Charlas Listin,

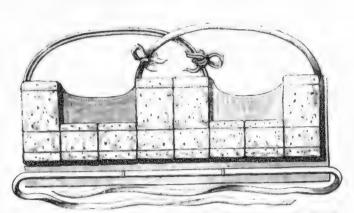
Y.AMBREE

LAMBETH.

Basz Inggartzude.—Eilen Marray, a healthy-looking and well-dressed young woman, was charged with robbing her late master, Mr. Barnet, an unwells manufacturer, in Newington Butte, of a variety of properly. Mrs. Barnet said that in February less she took the prisoner as servant from the matrop, but see had not been more than a formight in her situation whan she absconded from the house is a mysterious manner. On missing her from the house, she (Mrs. Barnet) examined her drawers and boxes and found that they had been stripped of a quantity of valuable property, consisting of house and table lines, dresses, 45., and the prisoner at that moment was wearing one of the ureasea. The prisoner in reply 10 she charge said she has been induced to leave her place by a girl named Geary, who had been a compasion of hors in faminesh workmoss, and who told her on oracing away to cerry as much property as she could be had not not make the contract of the same of the workmoss, and who told her on oracing away to cerry as much property as she could be had not only the first of the property and carried it sway. The magintrale was here informed that the same and the workmoss of the workmoss and was a series informed that the same and the workmoss of a gold wash and other valuable preparty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the offence and was sentenced to three montals hard labour.







LIFE BELT, WITH SHOULDER STRINGS TIED AS WORN.



LIFE BELT, BACK.

LIFE-BELTS FOR SHIPWREOKED SAILORS.

LIFE-BELTS FOR SHIPWREOKED SAILORS.

The committee of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution have for several years been painfully impressed by the fact that, notwithstanding all the efforts made to resoue shipwrecked seamen by mesas of the numerous lifeboats and rocket and mortar establishments, which now happily surround our coast, there are yet large numbers of sailors, amounting to several hundreds annually, who miserably perish on our shores.

After a full consideration of the subject, and taking for their data the results of sacidents to lifeboats, the crews of which have been provided with efficient life belts, and of others which have not been so, the committee have come to the conclusion that a large number of the unfortunate men who are thus every year lost to their friends and their country might be saved if they were invariably supplied with results efficient tile-balts. With a view to bring about so desirable an end the committee of the National Lifeboat Institution have in the first place caused to be prepared an efficient oral historical base in the seamen; secondly, they have decided to make an appeal to the owners of all merchant vessels, but especially those in the home and coasting trade, on behalf of the seamen who work their craft, and whose lives are risked in their service, and to implore them to provide their servants with this important means of safety; thirdly, the committee have determined to undertake, at least for a time, the supply of life-belts of the description above referred to at coast price, with a view to bring about their general use on board our merchant ships. It is proposed to supply these belts in cheeks, containing the requisite number for every size of vessel, through the custom-houses and shipping-offices at the principal ports and to which sample cheets will be at once forwarded. The coast of each belt will be 4s. and the average cost of the cheet to contain them will be 10s. A popular writer lately commanced a tale by asking the question. "Is a man's life worth 10

cline to insure their lives at so trifling a cost. It had first occurred to the committee that the Lifeboat Institution might undertake the gratuitous supply of life-belts to the crews of merchant vessels, but on further consideration the magnitude of the undertaking appeared so great as to be likely to interfere with the present ample sphere of its operations on the coasts of the United Kingdom. It is hoped, however, that those immediately interested in the movement—namely, the owners of ships and fishing-vessels, and the crews themselves—will so readily undertake its direction that there will be no need for the more direct action of the society.

We will now proceed to give a description, accompanied with drawings of this important adjunct to the shipwrecked sailor.

The life-belts should be kept in the cheet, which should be stowed and lashed on the upper deck, each belt with the upper or shoulder strings ready tied in a half bow, so that it can be put quickly on over the head without unsying, the head being put through the central opening (1), and the arms through the side openings (2). The lower or waits strings are then brought round from behind, and tied in front. The shoulder strings, it will be observed, cross behind like trousy-braces. They should be drawn tightily over the shoulders, so as to keep the belt close up under the arms, and belong ited close to the breast corks in front, they can be readily pulled up tighter and retied at pleasure. They will not interfere with the free use of the arms either in rowing or asymming. The bolts to be occasionally examined and exposed to the air in dry weather, and the crew to be shown the manner of putting them on.

Bample cheats of two sizes may be seen at some of the principal

sample cheats of two sizes may be seen at some of the principal autom houses, shipping offices, and saliors' homes of the United

Sample chests of two sizes may be seen at some of the United Kingdom.

The smaller chests contain six belts; the largest ones twelve. The coat of these belts is 4. each when bought in chests; and that of single belts, 5s.

The belts are of two sizes, and are distinguished by the colour of the shoulder sirings.

The prices of the chests and belts are as follows:—Containing six belts, £1 19s.; eight ditto, £2 9s.; ten ditto, £2 19s.; twelve ditto, £3 9s.

Applications to be supplied with chests of life-belts to be made to the institution, through the collectors of customs, shipping masters, and superintendents of sallors homes at the several ports to which the vessels belong, or from which they sail; the honorary secretaries of the branches of the institution; or direct to the wholesele manufacturer, Mr. Joseph Birt, 4, Dock-street, London Docks, London, E.

OURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

OURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

Dr. Bursson, says the Salut Public of Lyons, claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cares. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canice rables, the doctor imprudently whyed his hands with a handkeroblef impregnated with her saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the doctor merely washed the part with water. However, he was fully aware of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterwards;—"Belleving that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, having numerous patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapour baths. The ninth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in the threat and a still greater one in the eyes. My body seemed so light that I felt as if I could jump to a prodigious height, or that if I threw myself out of a window I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared able to count each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in the mouth. Any movement of air inflicted great pain on me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects; I had a continual desire to run and bite, not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in the throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes any one suffering under hydrophobic can always drink. The fits came on every five minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger, and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative, and not ourstive, I took a vapour bath, not with the intention of oure, but of suffocating my-self in the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete. Dr. Bulsson mentions severa



LIFE BOAT.

THE LATE SIE JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

THE announcement of Sir Joseph THE announcement of Sir Joseph Paxton's death will be received throughout the country with the cere regret. He rose gardener ranks to be the gander of a new of his time, intecture, and a man style_fus, who devoted it to objects in the highest and noblest sense popular. Paxton's great good forture threw him among persons and engaged him upon objects which made his case from the commencement exceptional in goou icruire threw him among persons and engaged him upon objects which made hts case from the commencement exceptional in this respect. Though humbly born, he was still a young mau, and in the employ of the Royal Horticultural Society, when he attracted the attention of the late Duke of Devonshire; and it is a striking example of the opportunities which men of rank possess of winning reputation that the house of Cavendish should have had a sensible addition made to its lustre by the judicious selection of a gardener. Under the skill of Paxton the wild Derbyshire region in which Chatsworth stands became the wonderful place which drew visitors from far and near, and set the example of that princely development of grounds and pleasances which now marks the country homes of the great Engitsh families. Its fountains and Italian terraces; its rich woods laid out with such marvellous care; its hothouses, where the Victoria Regia was first compelled to blossom; and the great conservatory, which was the precursor of the crystal palaces in Hyde-park and at Sydenham—all are now become familiar objects of admiration.

When the scheme of the first great Exhibition threatened to fall

When the scheme of the first great Exhibition threatened to fall through for want of a suitable building, this was the man who stepped forward to solve the difficulty. The architects and the engineers had brought matters to a dead lock, and a great national fisseo, the most humilisting thing that could happen to a practical people like ours, seemed imminent. Then Paxton came with his simple but comprehensive design, and all difficulty vanished. The gonial gardener was so clearly and unmistakably right in what he proposed, and he had so many



THE LATE SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, M.P.

backers in every direction, that, as if Prospero's wand had waved, opposition vanished. The fairy structure was erected, and, as all the world well remembers, the greatest triumpho of the great Exhibition was loudly proclaimed to by the building. Bo strongly was this felt at the time that a vigorous effort was made to retain it permanently where it stood, and in this Pexton, now Sr Zosoph Paxton, streamonaly joined. But the effort failed. The flouse of Commons would have the park restored to its previous state, and backers in every direction, that, as Joseph Paxton, streamously joined. But the effort failed. The House of Commons would have the park restored to its previous state, and there can be no doubt now that the house decided wisely. The old Crystal Palsce, removed to the first slope of the Eurrey hills, and reconstructed there amidst terraces and fountains and a land-scape of surpassing beauty and extent, is a thing by itself in the whole world. It has cost a million and a half of money, but bit by bit its self-supporting character becomes more firmly established. The railways are every day making it more and more accessible to the hoge population of Londor. Music is getting reconciled to a glass and from home there, and all this has been done with the money of the people, for their own instruction and secreation, mainly by Paxton. He had many fellow workers, and he was not the man to deny any of them their share, but he was the foremost among them, and we best show our estimate of his performance, when we take foreigners there to see and wonder. This was Paxton's "magnum opus," and will now be his monument. He built several great country houses; he was a director of the Midland Railway, and engaged in other commercial and industrial undertakings. During the Crimean war he organized a navy corps, which did excellent service in road-making and other works for the army. He was also a member of parliament, having represented Coventry, as a Liberal, since 1854.

Sir Joseph died at his house, close to the Crystal Palsee. He

Sir Joseph died at his house, close to the Orystal Palace. He had been very ill there for some months past, but his end came suddenly at last. He was not more than sixty-two years of age, and was a native of Bedfordshire.

Literature.

SHIPWRECKED AMONG CANNIBALS.

SHIPWRECKED AMONG CANNIBALS.

In the year 1842, the brig Adelphi, from New Orleans to Carthagens, was wrecked on the coast of New Granada, and the following is the brief account of the sufferings and half-breath escapes of Mr. Henry Almont, who, as a passenger, was one of the unfortunate souls aboard of her at the time of the disaster:—

"When it was ascertained to a certainty that the vessel could not be saved (he goes on to say), we all took to the boats and made for the shore. Some provisions, fire-arms, and a tew necessary articles, were put inte each boat, and that in which I ventured contained the captain, first mate, and six more of the crew. We were so fortunate, or unfortunate (I hardly know which to call it) as to be dashed upon some rocks on the shore, to which seven of us succeeded in clieging; but two of our party were drowned, and we lost our boat and all the articles in it. Of the other boats we never saw or heard anything after they left the vessel, and it is probable they never resched land at all, but swamped in the raging surf, and carried down to a watery grave every human being they contained.

"We were now, the faw of us that were left alive, in a wratched."

carried down to a watery grave every human being they contained.

"We were now, the few of us that were left alive, in a wretched plight indeed. Night was upon us, a ferce storm was raging, and we were on a strange coast, without a mouthful of food, and only three knives and three pistols to defend ourselves against man or beast. The region might be uninhabited by man—and this was our most cherring hope, even at the risk of starvation—for if otherwise, we feared we had fallen among a race of savage cannibals, the very thought of which made every man shudder.

"We went back to some little distance brom the beach, into a thick wood, where we passed the night in a very miserable manner. At daylight the storm began to abate, and we proceeded to make some explorations, and endeavoured to ascertain what we had to hope and fear. A steep, rooky, woody hill led up from the beach; and olambering to the top of this, we looked off upon a dreary scene All was woods, as far as we could see, with no sign of a settlement, habitation, or human being. This was better than finding ourselves among savages; and provided we ocald get food enough to sustain life, we could keep along the coast, and eventually reach some civilized settlement.

"There are roots and berries, at least," remarked the captain, with a beactiful or the storm of use of the storm of the storm."

civilized settlement.

"There are roots and berries, at least," remarked the captain, with a hopeful air; 'and perhaps we may occasionally get near enough to some beast to bring it down with our pistols, in which case we shall fare quite sumptuously. So, ocurage, lads—courage!

"Before setting off on what might prove a long, fatiguing, perilous journey, it was proposed that we should return to the beach and see if anything of value had washed ashore from the wreok.

"With wild shouts of joy we greeted the discovery of a barrel of sea-bisouits and another of sait meat, which were thumping among the rocks, not more than a hundred yards from the land; but

sea-biscuits and another of salt meat, which were thumping among the rocks, not more than a hundred yards from the land; but though so near us, they were as completely beyond our resols as if a mile away—for no human being could live in the surf, and we had neither boat nor raft, nor any means of reaching them; and so, like the thirsty travellers of the desert, who dream of bubbling springs and running streams which constantly clude their fever-burning lips, we remained in a wretched state of tantalization for more than an hour, when both barrels went to pieces before our eyes, and the briny waters in a moment swallowed up what would have given us comparative happiness for days. It now seemed as if heaven had deserted us—that what we had just witnessed was filly country, it will be anticipated that our progress was slow if heaven had deserted us—that what we had just witnessed was

an augury of our doom—and the transition from hope to despair was so sudden and over whelming that we all threw ourselves down and oried like so many children.

"Oome, come, lads," said our noble captain, who was the first to recover his equanimity, 'this will never do, to sit here, and make women of ourselves! And, after all, we have really lost nothing—for what we have seen destroyed we did not possess, and we are quite as well off now as we were before. So, come on, lads! cheer up! and let us leave a scene that will always give us more pain than pleasure.

"At this we all got up and set off with heavy hearts. Keeping the sea in view to our right, we pushed on through the woods, up hill and down, and scores creeks and streams, till long past the mid-day hour, whon some of the party began to complain of hunger and fatigue. Then we stopped to rest ourselves and see if we could find anything to eat. We had on our jurney noticed some peculiar red berries, that had a tempting look, and waich were now growing about us in considerable profusion; and having observed a gay-plum ged bird pick off and devour some of these, I ventured to try a few myself, at the same time cautioning the others not to est many bafore ascertaining whether or not it could be done with safety. These berries had a swestish and rather pleasant taste, and our hunger was by this time so keen that it required a determined will to exercise a proper self-denial.

"Four of our party, unfortunately, would give no head to anything but their craving desires, and recheasily ale their fill in apite of all that the three of us could do or say. But they paid dearly for their rashness. During the following night they were all estand with something like cholera, and the next morning two of them died, and the others remained in such a weak, prostrated state, that we were obliged to defer our journey for thenty, four heard to anything the horizon of the dead, and laid the poor fellows in the meast solemn manner, we cover the bearing a substant of the contraine

indeed. Long before night we all gave out, and threw ourselves do wn on the earth in utter despair.

"While we lay there, thinking it quite probable we should never got much further, we were suddenly cheered and roused into action by the rushing past us, almost over us, of a herd of frightened peccaries, an animal about three feet long, and in some respects resembling the hog. The captain, mate, and myself started up and discharged our pistols into the midst of thom, and were so fortunate as to kill one and wound another, which we succeeded in despatching before it had gone two hundred yards further. Here, mexpectedly, was a present supply of mest; and with loud cries of joy we embraced each other and shed tears, and I have reason to believe the least religious of our number thanked God for the timely relief.

"If we had possessed anything in the shape of a kettle we should now have proceeded to make soup, and partake even lightly of that at first; but as we had no vessel of any kind, we cooked the entrails, and ate very sparingly of them to begin with, the captain having heard this was the next best thing to do in like cases. It was very hard to resist our ravenous desires after we had got the first smell and tasts of food; but we did control ourselves in a proper manner, and increased the quantity at regular intervals, by alow degrees, till at last we were enabled to satisfy our appetites without jojury. I shall never forget that one meal. Until that time I never supposed it possible to derive so much pleasure from the simple matter of eating.

"By the time we had finished our repast night was upon us; and, though feeling greatly strengthened and refreshed, we resolved to camp where we were, get a good rest, and set forward the next morning at the first blush of light.

"With the food we have on hand," remarked the captain, in a cheerful tone, 'we are good for another week at least, and before that time I think we ought to reach some civilized settlement."

"Alas! we were nearer our doom then than ever! our w

possible.

"One of the Indians now called out to us in imperiest Spanish, which most of us undersood, and assured us that, if we would peacefully surrender, we should be well treated, but otherwise we need not hope for any mercy; adding that they numbered ten to our one, and that we were completely in their power. We consulted together, and came to the conclusion that our only chance of saving our lives was in yielding cureives prisoners at once, which we accordingly did.

"The Indians now came crowding around us, to the number of more than filty, and proceeded to take from us our syms, and then

we accordingly did.

"The Indians now came crowding around us, to the number of more than fifty, and proceeded to take from us our arms, and then by degrees every article they fanded, even to our clothes, so that in a short time we were not only powerless in their hands but nearly naked. They informed us that their village was not far of, that they had heard our shots of the proceding evening, and that they had surrounded us about dark, but had deferred their attack till morning in order that none of us might escape.

"They marched us in triumph into their village, which consisted of some twenty huts, standing on a cleared level, close to the sea shore, about half a mile from our place of capture, and on the direct route of our journey. There was great rejoicing at our appearance;

and old men, women and children, came crowding around us, but seemed a good deal disappointed at finding us in so emactated a con-dition. They felt our limbs and bodies in a way to alarm us fear-fully—for everything indicated they were examining us with a view to killing, cooking, and eating us; and the idea was horrible beyond all others.

all others.

"After we had been paraded through the village, and everybody had seen and examined us, we were conducted into a log building, which had neither window nor chimney, and only one door, and each was secured by stout twisted thongs to a post, of which there were a dozen around, and a little out from the walls, evidently put

which had neither window nor chimary, and only one cook each was secured by stout twisted thongs to a post, of which there each was secured by stout twisted thongs to a post, of which there were a dozen around, and a little out from the walls, evidently put there for just this use.

"Here we were confined for a long, dreary month, and were treated much as cattle when being fattened for killing. Our ropes permitted us to stand up or lie down, but scarcely anything more. No abuse was offered us, and we were supplied with wholesome food, and as much as we could eat. If we could have believed we were being kept thus for ransom, we might have been comparatively happy; but the idea that we were among cannibals, and being fattened for a savage feast, made us perfectly wretched, and not one of us but wished he had perished with the vessel. Every day, a horrid old hump-backed Indian, with bloodshot eyes, an immense month, and long, scraggy teeth—a sort of great-medicine man—came in to see us and teel of us, and generally went away with a grunt of satisfaction.

"At last one morning we heard a great commotion outside—wild singing, shouting, and beating of tomtoms—and soon after a party of five appeared, and led us out to five stakes prepared for us, a little below the village, and around which a large crowd was collected, several of whom seemed to be distinguished visitors from another tribe. Our appearance was greeted with wild rejoicings; and several came crowding around—feeling, panching, and pinching us—and saying to us in Spanish, that now we were fit to eat indeed. We told them we were great men in our own country, and that if they would keep us till some vessel should touch on the coast, we would pay them a large ransom; but they only jeeped at the idea, said they were too hungry to wait that long, and we saw that our doom was sealed.

"The five stakes were placed in a row, about ten or twelve feet apart, with faggots around each, and to these stakes we were now secured by our hands and feet. It so happened that I

"But God, in His infinite mercy, saw fit to save me from the awful fate of my companions, not one of whom was now left alive. Just as these human monsters were about putting fire to my stake a vessel hove in sight, standing in for the shore. With a wild cry I called the attention of the savages to it, and begged that I might be preserved for ransom. They hesitated, held a general consultation, and finally granted my prayer; and this in the end resulted in my deliverence from one of the most horrible fates of which the human mind can conceive."

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.

STRANGE SUPERSTITION.

A STONYFOED correspondent sends us the following curious instance:

—"On Thursday, a friend of mine witnessed in this locality the performance of a ceremony of a peculiar nature—a relic of ampersition which might have been long since deemed exploded in these countries. A man named Smyth was driving a fine young mare donkey slorg the road from Stonyford to Kuliarney. The animal, with ber polies, dashed along at a rapid fate, and at every alternate stride kicked the car tremendously, until she came nearly to the bottom of the hill at Noreland. Smyth was here accosted and his progress stopped, by a young countrywoman, having a child in her arms shout five months old. She carnestly requested that she might be permitted to pass the child three times under the ass's body. Smyth appeared to understand the virtue supposed to attach to that operation, and at once consented; and my friend ascertained to his astonishment that this ceremony was believed to have a wonderful effect on the whooping-cough—not to cure the disease, but to prevent its being ever taken by the child! The services of two young lads who chanced to be passing were brought into requisition. The donkey was unyoked from the car, and solemnly led to the side of the road, in order to the inauguration of the ceremony. In the meantime the woman had procured a handful of oatmeal, which it appeared was a requisite portion of the pishoque, as the meal should be administered to the donkey during the process of passing the child beneath it. But, it seems, care should be taken lest the hungry animal should eat up all the meal, as 'three piles' were to be kept to put into the child's mouth after the body-passing process, to complete the ceremony. The proceedings as this stage were interrupted by an irreststible burst of merriment from the young lads who were assisting, and who were either sceptics or did not approach the ceremony. The wilful youths, however, having been admenished into at least a semblance of solemnity, the ceremonial omnease

A Feniam Oath —A Fenian was arrested in Liverpool on the charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found:

"I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence; and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officers. So help me God."

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THE PRACTICAL GARDENER

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDES.—Trim up rose stocks, and water the blooming plants abundantly; search for the curied leaf, to prevent the ravages of the rose magnot; and apply the engine or syringe, to disiodge the green fly. Look over the old plants of auriculas occasionally, keep them free from weeds, and carefully notice whether the drainage is free, as they are apt to suffer from deficiences in that respect. Thin the buds of carnations and plootees, remove all laternals as they appear, and attend to the destruction of the green fly. Plant out the remaining portion of China asters, stocks, &c., in rainy weather.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Water the crops of peas coming into bloom to swell the pods, as they will cast nearly all their flowers if water is not supplied; and make another sowing of Early Frame, or Wrinkled Marrow. Take advantage of every shower to prick out seedlings and plant brocooli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts. Make a liberal sowing of turnips, Dutch or Stone, for autumn use. Hee between cabbages and other crops, destroy weeds, and water liberally during dry weather.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Bemove clay grafts in showery weather. Finally thin out peach and nectarine trees. Destroy American blight in apple trees with a hard brush. Continue to prune wall trees.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

A FAMILY OF SOLDIERS.

THERE is residing in Chatham Barracks the descendant of a family of soldiers who have been serving their country uninterruptedly, and wearing the British uniform, for a period of 165 years. His great grandfather served in the 5th Dragoons in the year 1701; he fought in the celebrated battle of Blenheim, in which solice he was billed. He left two sons, George and John; George joined the Guards in 1722, and Joha beome the land steward of Lord Fordyne. John Bettram (the stoward) had two sons, John and Robert. Robert joined the Hoyal Artiflery is 1779, and was soon promoted to sergeant. John joined the Edinburgh Volonicers, and with others, forming the 71st Highlanders, he went with this regiment to America in 1775. After seven years' hard fighting and privations he returned with the regiment to Sootland, where it was disbuaded. In 1787 he entered the Royal Sappers and Miners, and was appointed master blacksmith. During the time he served in the American war be had as son, who was born on one of the fields of bettle. This son, George, joined the Royal Sappers in 1796. He was made sergeant and was attached to a company of Maltees of bettle. This son, George, joined the Royal Sappers in 1796. He was made sergeant and was attached to a company of Maltees of the Peninsula. After being discharged from the Royal Sappers. Holding high order among the noble body of Free-masons, he became very popular and was held in great esteem by the Maltee, who were nearly all brothers. He fought in the battles of the Peninsula. After being discharged from the Royal Sappers and Miners, he entered the late Honourable East India Company's service as sergeant-major, and died at Madrae in 1890. Hits sister, the mother of soldiers, was born in the Royal Sappers and Miners in 1794. The soungest was only sixten years of ago. He was discharged from Amirals Bryon and Rodney in 1780; under the latter admiral he was wounded and obtained his discharge. He was a sergeant instruction of the sergeant-major. Thus, then, for a per

The Count of Paris 'and the late President Lincoln—
The following is a travels fon of a letter addressed by the Count de
Paris to Mr. Summer, relative to the death of President Lincoln:—
"You were at the death-bed of the good man so cruelly snatched
from the affection and confidence of a great nation in the fatal
night of the 14th of April; you received the last sigh of him in
whom all the friends of America saw the worthy representative of
its free institutions. You will, then, understand why I address
myself to you to-day, and why, after having read the sad details of
this frightful tragedy, I want to speak to you of my profound
emotion, of my deep grief. I would not pretend to mingle my voice
with all the testimonies of sincere sympathy which Europe is unanimous in offering to your citizens if the personal relations which
I had with Mr. Lincoln, and which will henceforth be one of the
most precious recollections of my youth, did not add in my case to
the greatness of this public calamity. My brother and I shall
always recall with gratitude the manner in which he received us,
four years ago, in the Federal army, the opportunity which he then
offered to us of serving a cause to which we were attached by our
family traditions, our sympathies as Frenchmen, and our political convictions. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln in those times of
trial, in which everything seemed to conspire against the safety of tical convictions. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln in those times of trial, in which everything seemed to conspire against the safety of the republic, will not forget the simple and serious countenance of the honest man who, without personal ambition, ever sustained by the profound sentiment of his duties, merited the envisible title of great citizen. And when the terrible crisis, during which the destinles of America were in his hands, shall belong to history, and the bloody trace of it shall have been effaced by the rapid development of a reinvigorated nation and a regenerated society, men will remember the benefits which have survived him, of slavery destroyed and liberal institutions preserved, and do honour to Mr. Lincoln. In the contest against slavery his name will remain illustrious by those of the indefatigable apestles who fought before him and who will finish his work. But it will be said of him that he assured the maintenance of the Union, and passed through of the without departing from the respect due to liberty and legality; that in the hour of danger he was the first magistrate of a legality; that in the hour of danger he was the first magistrate of a people prompt to recognise in the full exercise of the largest liberty the inexhaustible source of the national energy and perseverance. Pardon me, air, this letter, a little too long, perhaps, but inspired, as you know, by sentiments which fill my heart, and believe me, I pray you, affectionately yours, Louis Philippe D'Orizans."

General Helps.

His Royal Highness Princ. Alfred has already brought has new and beautifully-built four-oared the Queen Victoria, into use upon the Rhine at Bonn.

The office of surgeon in ordinary to the Queen Victoria, into become vacant by the death of Dr. David Maclagan. Scotland thas not a very onersus one, the health of her Majesty and he post is happily not requiring much medical aid during her Scotlish Rey dences, but it is esteemed one of great honour.

Court Albert De Hevel has, according to a Parisian correspondent of the Athenaum, been left two thousand a-year, by an eccentric uncle, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a tall, slim lady, of "harmonious proportions," with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, and well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs; and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetle languor. Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his two thousand a-year with him.

condition is not a nard one, see in the inholding of inheads the peerless beauty who is to share his two thousand a-year with him.

THE Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Arthur Marki neau, M. A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, now Rector of St. Mildred, Bread-street, with St. Margaret Moses, in the Oity of London, to be one of his lordship's chaplains.

The number of passengers carried by the omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company on Whit-Monday was 195.805.

The Rev. G. S. Abbott, rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, and subdean of the Chapel Royal, committed suicide on Monday, at one colock, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in his own bedroom. Death was instantaneous. Upon his dressing-table was another pistol loaded with ball. He had officiated in the church on Sunday, and he went out in his usual health. He was at the Bank of Ireland, returned home in a depressed state of mind, and almost immediately after committed the fatal act.

As additional proof of the danger to which the London public are just now exposed from the number of dogs entirely at large or not sufficiently guarded, it is mentioned that at Charing-cross Hospital there are now several out-patients under treatment for "bites" received within the past three or four weeks.

At the Capel-street Police-office, Dublin, on Saturday, a man named Patrick Kilkenny was charged, on his own confession, with the murder of Margarite Farquhar, at Palmerstown, the previous day. He stated that he had been in the girl's company during the day, and murdered her in the evening, and that before leaving he covered the body up with grass in a ditch. He was remanded, in order to silow the police an opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the statement. The body was found in the evening, in the place indicated by the prisoner. of the statement. The boundicated by the prisoner.

GREAT SEIZURE OF STOLEN WATCHES.

THE North British Mail records the capture of a receiver of stolen

GREAT SEIZURE OF STOLEN WATCHES.

THE North British Mail records the capture of a receiver of stolen watches as follows:—

"On Thursday last Mr. George Henderson, factor for English and Geneva watches, 20. Victoria-street, Ethuburgh, was taken into coustedy at the Queen-street Statuto of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and in his possession was found a small box, which on examination was found to contain eight silver watches and one gold one, which have since been identified as having been stolen in Glasgow and neighbourhood within the last few weeks. Henderson's visits to Glasgow have for some time past been so frequent, and the localities which he vesticate on unlike those which a respectable wholesale factor in watches would patronise, that the detectives became somewhat curious as to the reasons which could induce him so to act. Their observations were reported to Superintendent MrOall, and it was then devided that a close watch should be kept on the movements of Henderson on his next visit. That visit was made on Thursday last. His arrival was immediately made known to Mr Mr Mr Mill, who, accompanied by Mr. Audley Thomson, sub-inspector of the detective department, kept an eye upon hin till half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. At that time he went to the railway station again, having under his arm a small square box, about which he seemed to be very solicitous. His manner, too, seemed auxious, as if he wished to avoid, as much as possible, all observation. He went into the booking-office, where he was followed, and as soon as he had laid down his box on the counter, for the purpose of obtaining a ticket, Mr. Mr Oall litted it up, and asked, 'Is this yours?' The reply was, 'Yes,' Mr. Mr Oall watches, when he had requested him to carry it to the railway station, which he had requested him to carry it to the railway station, which he had requested him to carry it to the railway to the properties of the contents of the box, as already stated, were found to be eight eilver watches and one gold one. Shortl in a bed in Henderson's dwelling-house art. Indinson touch housebreaking instrument for outting doors, and in a wardrobe seven silver watches which had been stolen. While the officers were proceduing their search on Friday in the shop, at man, who said he was a hawker, came in and inquired for Henderson. His appearance excited suspicion, and on being searched it was discovered he had on him ten silver watches with the bows twisted, or, in thieves phraseology, the necks broken. He was taken into custody and lodged in Edinburgh Police-office. Henderson has a large and well-stocked shop, and was carrying on an extensive and lucrative business. He was highly esteemed in Edinburgh, and was considered an eneractic, honest, and rising young tradesunes. He considered an energetic, honest, and rising young tradempse. Ha is about twenty-eight years of age, married, and is said to have been a kind son to his widowed mother, and a good he signd and father to his wife and two children."

Parieties.

GRESE, dull as they are, imitate men. Notice, that if one of the flock drinks, the rest follow. Good—A retired sportsman near Paris has opened a store for the sale of deed game to unsuccessful votaries of the rod or gun.

HE that aspires to be the head of a party, will find it more difficult to please his friends than to perplex his foes.

"May a man run into debt?" asked a modern Boswell of an imaginary Dr. Johnson. "He may," was the characteristic reply, "provided he don't mind walking into prison."

Boswell of an imaginary Dr. Johnson. "He may," was the characteristic reply, "provided he don't mind walking into prison."

"Madam," said a gentleman to his wife, "let me tell you, facts are very stubborn things."—Dearie me, you don't say so," quoth the lady; "what a fact you must be."

First, the witty comedian, was carving a goose at supper, when John Everett, the ex-minister's brother, called out from the other end of the table, "What sort of a fow is that brother of yours, Finn?"—"It is almost as great a goose as I ever-et!" responded the wit.

Chear At The Monex.—A shilling subscription having been set on foot to bury an attorney who had died very poor, Lord Chisf Justice Northery exclaimed, "Only a shilling to bury an attorney! Here's a guinea; go and bury one-and-twenty of them"

A VEEY beautiful Jewess at a party, lately, was

torney! Here's a guines; go and only one-matter to film?

A VERY beautiful Jewess at a party, lately, was much annoyed by an impertinent fop. At length he saked, tauntingly, "And you never eat pork, Miss M.?"—"Never, sir!" she replied. "Our religion tesches us to avoid everything swinish; you will, therefore, excuse my declining any further conversation with you."

Very EVIDENT.—Garrick and Rigby, once walking together in Rorfolk, observed upon a board at a house by the roadside the following strange inscription:—"A Goes Koored Hear."—"How is it possible," said Rigby, "that such people as these can cure agues?"—"I do not know," replied Garrick, "what their prescription is—but it is not by a spell"

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, which has been in mae in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on each bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it scothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, will allay all yeals, relieve wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is an excellent remedy for dysentery er diarrhoza, whether arising from teething or other causes. The fac simile of "Ourtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on theostaide wasper. Sold by all chemists at Is. 1½1 per bottle. London depot, 205, High Holborn.—[Advertisement]

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